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PROF. F.A. HAGAR

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Number One Hundred and Sixty-two.


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## TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

This is the 162 nd consecutive annual edition of The Old Farmer's Amanac( $k$ ). It is for the year 1951 , or Atomic Year 10. Last year's cdlton enjoyed the largest paid almanac news stand sale in the world. For those who were uuable to obtain copies, an additional supply is being distributed this year.

During the past year it had become apparent in the minds aud hearts of American parents and wives that there is no great victory, moral or otherwisc, in the sacrifice of American lives in behalf of a shopworn sentence in Woodrow Wilson's lons discarded "14 Points." Agreement to the "Uneasy Truce" of July 2 th was realistic recognition of public ophion, Further enlightened self intercst is needed for the revivifying of the American tree of state. The day dreaus of the will o' the wisps which would carry us to battle fronts we are upprepared to defend, and which propose the championing of the ambitions of others in the guise of American idealism were ever but sigus of frustration and weakness. The death of Senator Taft on July 31st has served to dramatise the greatness of the man . . and to make the things he stood for understood and appreciated.

At home, $\ln$ various high court declsious and local ordinances, considerable inroads have been made upon the individual rights of American citizens. Investigatory bodies at the national level have pressed this trend further. However, there is no denying the laxity of our laws and public opinion which, in the dangerous times upon us, are protecting our enemies from detection and prosecution. In this, as in other things, we urge, as we did last year, non acceptance of the hallucinations and emotional outbursts of the attention-getters-at-any-price.

As in other years, David Morton has written the Calendar poetry. A collection of his poetry of the past eight years, as you will note elsewhere, is being pubilshed by us in Noveruber, 1953. Benjamin Rice las written the Farm Calendars, Aneclotes, Pleasantrics, and much elsc; Loring Andrews, the astronomical matter. Many governmental, quasi-punlic, and private sources have been called upon as well. A careful study of the matter in this issue, especially the historical dates, will test the powers of even the liberally educated. Pascs 104 and 105 have been revised to facilltate correction of our astronomical data to fit the Almanac's widened circulation.

Mrs. M. R. Moosup, Conn.: If you have forgotten the information on the card which you say you failed to mall us, we may be able to recall it for you, but if we did how would you know we were correct? Mrs. A.B.P., Akron, Ohio: Our supply of safety , match scratching surface in liquid form was used up on Grandpa's last pair of eorduroy trousers. Tell your man to use his belt buekle or buy him a llghter. T. L,, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Easter Day for the next 6000 vears will fall on Faster Day, and that's as far as we intend to go for you along that line for free and no postage pald return envelope. it. G.i Los Angeles: Yes, L. A. smog conld be funneled away hy huilding huge brick chimneys up through the clouds, bitt why ion't you try liolding up a couple first to see how they work? M, H., New Orleans: If rou think you cauglit goose pimples by getting too near your ncighbor's goose, you probably would be wise to kcep away from the elephant cages during your
next trlp to the circus. Elephantlis is far more serious.

In concluslon, it ls berond our capacity to deliver adequately our full thanks to the very many whose interest continues in the welfare of this publication. We trust our cfforts in this direction may continuc to deserve your past and present confidence. Man. however, in these things can only propose. God is the true disposcr. In this then it is hy our works and not our words we would be judged. These we hope whll sustain us in the humble, though prond, station we have so long
lield, in the nanie of

Tour ob"d servant,

August 1, 1953

## 



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 NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE BOSTON, MASS.
## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1954

There will be five celipses during 1954, three of the Sun and two of the Moon. Uf these live only the total eclipse of the Hoon on the evening of January is will be seen by observers throughout the United States. The total eclipse of the Sin on Jume 30 and the partial ecilpse of the Moon on July 15 will be visible only from certain parts of our country.

1. An Annular Wrlipse of the sun, January 4, 1954. This eclipse in any of its phases, partial or annular, is primarily an Antaretic affair except for obserrers in New Zealand aul on the islands of the South Pucific, who will be able to sce it ay a partial eclipse.
2. A Total Edipse of the Moon, January 18, 1954. This lunar eclipse on the evening of January 1sth will be visible in its entlrety thronghout the Cinited States. The Moon will start into the penumbral shadow of the Earth at 6.40 P.M. E.s.T. and into the umbral portion at 7.50 P.M. E.S.T. The Moon will be comnletely within the Larth's sharlow at 9.17 P.M. E.S.T. and start leaving it at 9.47 P.M. E.S.T. It will be completoly out of the umbral sladow at 11.14 P.M. E.S.T. and out of the penumbral shadow, marking the end of the eclipse, at 12.24 A.M. E.S.T. on the morning of January 19th.
III. A Total Eelipse of the Sun, June 30, 19.54, Observers in the Cnited states to the horth and east of a line extending from Brownsville, Texas, northwest to Vancourer, B.C., will see the partial phase of this eclipse in one degree or more. For ohservers along the line described the eclipse will be ending as the sun rises. Between this line and a second running northwestward from Wilmington, N.C., to the nortleastern tip of Minnesota, along which the eclipse will begin at sunrise, ohservers will find the eclinse already partly along as the sun comes abuve the horizon. Only observers in the northeasterly part of the United States will then have the sun above the horizon from the time the eclipse begins, while observers in the southwest and along the Pacific Coast will miss the eclipse, since it will occur during the predawn hours.

Only the privileged few in the Cnited States will see the total phase. These observers will be inside a strip of land about 50 mlles wide centered on a line which runs from just southwest of Yankton, N. D., northeastward throngh Hancock, Michigan, and on into western Ontario. For these oliservers, too, the eclipse will be a dawn to immediate post-dawn event.
IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 15, 1954. Visibility of this eclipse from points in the Tnited states is restricted to those in the Eastern Standard and Contral Standard tlme belts, and even for these ohservers those parts of the eclipse to be seen will be in progress as the moon rises. The Moon will be deepest within the Earth's umbral shadow at $\overline{7.20}$ P.M. E.S.T. and will be completely outside this shadow at 8.31 P.M. E.S.T. It will be outside the nenumbral shadow at 9.53 P.M. E.S.T.

The beginning of this eclipse will be visible generally in sonthern and westrin Asia, the extrme western part of Anstralia, the Indian Ocean, Antarctica, Lurope, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean and South America. The ending will he visible generally in southwestern Asia, the western part of the Iadian Ocean, Europe, Africa, Antarctica, the Atlantic Ocean, South America, the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean, and, as noted abore, eastern and southeastern North America.
V. An Anular Eelipso of the Sun, December 25, 10:-4. The area of visibility of this eclipse centers in the south Indian bcean. It emhraces Anstralia, Morneo, Malara, New Guinea, the Philippines. ImloChina and Siam near its easterly edse, southern Africa and Madagascar near its westerly boundary, and a protlon of Antaretica near its southern limit. lout, in its anmbar rather than its partlal phases, it will be visible only from a narrow strlp of the earth's surfare which crosses land only near the southern tip of Africa. where the aunular hase would be risible shortly after suncise. to Timor in the Dinth East Indies, where the annular platse will be visible just before sunset.

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1954
The Earth will be in Perihelion on Jamuary 2, 3 A.M., distant from the sun $91.348,000$ miles. The Earth wili be in Aphelion on July : 2,3 l..M., distant fron the Sun $94,450,000$ miles.

## VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN 1954.

Below are given the time of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with sufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to your town) see page 100 .

| 1954 |  | YENUS <br> h m |  | - |  |  | 䍖 |  | m | -1 |  | ATUR |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { JANUARY } & 1 \mathrm{st} \\ \text { "، } & 11 \mathrm{th} \\ \text { " } & 21 \mathrm{st} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | rises $64 S$ A.M.  <br> "" 701 A.M.  <br> rises 707 A.M. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | 207 A.M. |  |
|  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | N |  |  | M |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { February } & 1 \text { st } \\ " & 11 \mathrm{th} \\ " & 21 \mathrm{st} \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | sets <br> " | $\begin{aligned} & 457 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 523 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 548 \text { Р.м. } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{E}{\mathrm{~F}} \underset{\mathrm{G}}{ }$ |  | 139 A.m. | M | sets <br> " | 334 A.m. |  | rises 1213 A.m. |  |  |
|  |  | 128 A.m. | N |  |  |  |  | 254 A.m. | 0 |  |  | 1130 P.m. |  |
|  |  | " $116 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. | N |  |  |  |  | " 216 A.M. |  |  | " 1051 P.M. |  | I |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 548 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 608 \text { Р.м. } \end{aligned}$ | HJJ |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  | rises 1019 P.M. |  |
|  | 1 th | 33 | N <br>  <br> 0 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | st |  |  | 658 р.м. | " 1237 A.M. |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | ' 856 P.M. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | sets | $\begin{array}{lll} 7 & 25 & \text { P.м. } \\ 7 & 51 \\ 8 & \text { P.s. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | K | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cccc} \text { rises } & 12 & 16 & \text { A.m. } \\ \because & 11 & 56 & \text { P.m. } \\ \because \quad & 1131 & \text { P.M. } \end{array}\right.$ |  | 0000 |  | et | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1th |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  | 0 | $\because 6 \quad 727 \text { P.м. }$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21st |  |  | M |  |  | 105 |  | 0 | rises | 644 P.M. |  |  |  |  |
| May | 1 st | sets | $\begin{array}{lll} 8 & 41 & \text { P.м. } \\ 9 & 04 & \text { P..... } \\ 9 & 23 & \text { P.m. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | th |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $21 s t$ |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | sets | $\begin{aligned} & 937 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 943 \text { Р.M. } \\ & 942 \text { P.M. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \mathrm{~N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { rises } & 921 \text { P.M. } \\ \text { " } & 838 \text { P.M. } \\ \text { rises } & 750 & \text { P.M. } \end{array}$ |  |  | PPP | \| | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { ets } & \text { S } 49 \text { P.M. } \\ \hline & 820 \text { P.M. } \end{array}$ | 00 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { sets } & 242 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \\ \text { " } & 201 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \\ " & 121 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \end{array}\right.$ |  | GGG |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21st |  |  |  |  |  | 750 P.M. |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | sets | $\begin{aligned} & 936 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 925 \text { P.м. } \\ & 911 \text { Р.M. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc\|} \text { sets } & 320 \text { A.M. } \\ " . & 227 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M} . \\ " & 139 \text { A.M. } \end{array}$ |  | BAA |  | $\begin{gathered} 409 \text { A.m. } \\ 341 \text { A.M. } \\ 312 \text { A.m. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sets } 1241 \text { A.M. } \\ " \quad 1201 \text { A.M. } \\ " \quad 11 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | G |  |  |
|  | 11 tb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Augus | 1 st | sets | $\begin{aligned} & 853 \text { P.M. } \\ & 834 \text { P.M. } \\ & 814 \text { P.M. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} \\ & \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{G} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { sets } & 1254 \text { A.M. } \\ \hline " & 12 & 20 \text { A.M. } \\ \hline " & 11 & 53 \text { P.M. } \end{array}$ |  |  | A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rises } \\ & \because " \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 241 \text { A.M. } \\ 212 \text { A.M. } \\ 142 \text { A.M. } \end{array}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cr\|} \hline \text { sets } & 1036 \text { P.M. } \\ \hline 4 & 958 \text { P.M. } \\ \hline 4 & 920 \text { P.M. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 11th |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21st |  |  |  |  |  | G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEPTEMBER |  | sets | $\begin{aligned} & 752 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 730 \text { р.м. } \\ & 709 \text { р.м. } \end{aligned}$ | F |  |  |  | BBB | $\left\{\begin{array}{cc} \text { rises } & 109 \text { A.M. } \\ \text { "4 } & 1239 \text { A.M. } \\ " & 1208 \text { A.M. } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D } \\ & D \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { sets } & 838 \text { Р.м. } \\ \text { " } & 801 \text { Р.м. } \\ \text { 4 } & 724 \text { P.м. } \end{array}$ |  | F |  |
|  | th |  |  |  |  |  | F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21st |  |  |  |  |  | F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crob |  | sets | $\begin{aligned} & 645 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 619 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 547 \text { Р.м. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { sets } & 1045 \text { P.M. } \\ \text { " } & 1038 \text { P.M. } \\ \hline & 1032 \text { P.M. } \end{array}$ |  | C |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | sets | 648 P.м. |  |  |  |
|  | 11th |  |  |  |  |  | C |  |  | 611 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | st |  |  |  |  |  | D |  |  | 535 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7EMB |  | sets | $\begin{aligned} & 547 \text { Р.M. } \\ & 503 \text { Р.M. } \end{aligned}$ | C | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sets } 1028 \text { P.M. } \\ & \text { " } 1025 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 1023 \text { P.M. } \end{aligned}$ |  | D | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { rises } & 945 \text { P.M. } \\ \text { " } & 907 \text { P.M. } \\ " & 827 & \text { P.M. } \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D } \\ & \text { D } \\ & \text { D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sets } \\ & \text { sises } \\ & \text { cis } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 455 \text { Р.м. } \\ & 556 \text { A.M. } \\ & 523 \text { A.M. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | sets | 418 P.M. | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | st |  | 559 A.M. | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cmber | 1st | rises | $453 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. | M | sets 1021 P.M. |  |  | F | rises 746 P.M. |  | D | rises | $\begin{array}{r} 523 \text { А.м. } \\ -549 \text { А.м. } \end{array}$ | . $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}^{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
| * 1 | 11 th |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{\mathrm{~L}}$ | " <br> " <br>  1017 P.м. 10. |  |  | GGH | rises | $\begin{array}{r} 704 \text { P.M. } \\ 620 \text { P.M. } \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & D \\ & D \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 415 \text { A.M. } \\ & 341 \text { A.M. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 21st |  |  |  |  |  | "، |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * |  | rises | 337 A . | M | sets | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1954

(Also see Page 76)
(A Planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset. More precisely, it is a Morning Star when it is less than $180^{\circ}$ west of the Sun in right ascension and Evening Star when it is less than $180^{\circ}$ east. When the Planet is near conjunction or opposition, the distinction is unimportant.)

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about February 13, June 9 and October 6. Ont these dates it will set $1 \mathrm{~h} .34 \mathrm{~m} ., 1 \mathrm{~h} .49 \mathrm{~m}$. , and 0 h .45 m ., respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations about March 28, July 27, and November 14, on which dates it will rise 0 h .54 m. , 1 h .28 m ., and 1 h .43 m. , respectively, before sunrise.

Venus is to be found in the eastern sky before sunrise until January 29, when it comes to conjunction with the Sun. It again becomes a Morning Star on November 15, as it passes through conjunction again, and will grace the eastern sky before sunrise thence to the end of the year. From January 29 to Novernber 15 Venus will be an Evening Star seen in the western sky after sunset.

Mars too is a Morning Star until June 24 when it reaches opposition. Thereafter it joins Venus as an Evening Star, but remains an Evening Star until year's end. Mars will be at its greatest brilliance during the month of July.

Jupiter is an Evening Star for the first half of the year, until June 30, when it reaches conjunction. Thereafter it is to bc found as a Morning Star in the castern sky before sunrise for the remainder of the year.

Saturn is a Morning Star along with Venus and Mars at the year's bepinning and remains so until April 26. From that date until November 4 it will be an Evening Star, visible after sunset. From November 4 until the end of the ycar, Saturn returns to the eastern sky to be visible before sunrise as a Morning Star.

## 155

JANUARY.
FEBRUARY.
MARCH.
APRIL.

S|M|T|W|T|F|S S|M|T|W|T|F|S S|M|T|W:T|F|S S|M|T|W|T|F|S | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\overline{5}$ | -6 | $\overline{7}$ | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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## MAY

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| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SEPTEMBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SEPTEMBER.

- OCTOBER.


| SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  |  |  | OCTOBER.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | NOVEMBER. |  |  |  |  |  |  | ECEMBER. |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 2324 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 242 | 25 | 26 1S | 19 | 13 |  |  |  |  |
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FORD Division of FORD MOTOR COMPANY

## LAST WINTER'S WEATHER

(Nov. and Dec. 1952-Jan. Feb. and March, 1953)
From the middle of December on. Abe Weatherise's forecast of last year's swlnkful and heavy timed winter was well nigh pertect. For the period Novenber 1 throunh December 15 his expected departures from normal occurred in Northern New England rather than in and around Boston. The "violent storm in Marcli" which he predicted came in the form of rain ( $21 / 2$ to 4 inches of it) on the 30 th-with a preamble to this of about $11 / 2$ inches within his exact dates. Had these storms been of snow they'd have attracted more notice.

Few forecasters, if any, foresaw, the way Ahe did, the rains of April and May and mone at all called the turn as closely as he did on the Worcester Tornado with his forecast of a "Bad Squall and that's not all"-June 1st through 7th. In brief, Iast winter, Old Farmer's Almanac in hand, you'd have had all the experts outguessed a mile.

## NEXT WINTER'S WEATHER

(Nov, and Dec. 1953 -Jan., Feb. and March, 1954)
"TURBULINT, ERRATIC, MANY STORMS OF RAIN, SNOW, and SLEET." N.B. The considered opinion of many authorities that winters are growing milder will not be exemplified in next winter's weather.

NOVEMBER: At least one spanking northeast storm along the Eastern seaboard during the first two werks. Milel and nne then for one week. Cold and some snow rest of the month.

DECEMERER: Raw and dull all month with nothing very exciting or harmful.

JANUARY: First ten days will bring cold storms. Then it will be windy and boisterons until the Jannary Thaw about the 2ard. Last week will be bitter cold.

FEBRUARI: Cold continues for one week. Heary suowstorm expected between the 11 th and the 17 th . Last two weeks milder but no three good days in a row.

MARCF: First two weeks really bad, blowy and cold, and met. False signs of Spring for a week after that-then a frigid spell froin the 27th to 31st.

During the first ten days of April watch ont for the storm of the year in rain or snow or both all over the United states.

## HOLIDAY WEEKENDS

New Year's Day (on a Friday) will be cold but clear. Lincoln's Birthday Feb. 12th, falls on a Friday and Washington's, the 22 nd, on a Monday. Both offer fine snow conditions in the north country. April $19 t h$ (Monday) mild, Decoration Day (May 30, Sunday) rainy; June 17, Thursday, Bunker Hill Day, windy and clear, July 4, Sunday, rain; Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, cool and nice all weekend; Columbus Day. Oct. 12, clear; Nov. 11, Thursday, Armistice Day, unsettled; Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 25 th, dul! with rain or snow threatening; Cluristmas, Saturday, cleat and white in the snow country.

It will be noted that in these holiday weekends in 1954 , only four offry the three day varation wrekend.



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Strect
City
State

## 

## HOW TO USE THIS ALMANAC

The following Calendar Pages (12-35) have remained practically unchanged in format since the first issue in 1793. Those not familiar with the signs, abbreviations, etc., should realize that the understanding of this time-honored format is easily come by-and contains for the year 195t: the angle of the sun's declination, the times of the change of the moon's phases, sunrise, sunsct, day's length, sun dial adjustments, high tides, moon rise, moon set, moon southing, moon's place in the heavens, and the moon's age-for every day in the ycar. On the right hand pages are expressed, by nieans of the symbols explained below, the relative positions during the year of the eleven planets including our sun and moon; daily tide heights, and in italic type, coursing down just to the left of the Farun Calendar, the weather which may be expected for the days which the italic sentence covers. On these right hand pages are also indicated all the important religious Holy Days of all faiths-national and state holidays-historic dates-and advice as to when the sap starts to run, birds, return, etc.

The Moon Signs used by many for planting are given in the next to last column of the left hand pages. Abbreviations used in this column are explained below and correspond to the positions on the Moon Sign Man represented on page 37. In the last column of the Planting Table which follows these Calendar Pages on page 38 you will find the dates which moon addicts use as most favorable for planting.

For the adjustment of the times given, to those of your locality turn to page 100. Move this weather forecast back one day for each time zone West of Eastern Time Zone.

## Calendar Page Explanations and Signs

On the right hand pages you will find every now and again the symbols given in Tables 1 and 2 conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Abbreviations and Definitions on page 108. Example: $8 \sigma^{\circ} \odot$ on page 23 opposite June 24 means Mars and the Sun are on that day in opposition.

1. Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

| The Sun. § Mercury. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O Venus. } \\ & \text { Q The Earth. } \\ & \text { o' Mars. } \end{aligned}$ | 4 Jupiter. <br> h) Saturi. <br> H or $\widehat{0}$ Uranus. | $\Psi$ Neptune. E Pluto. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## 2. Names and Characters of the Aspects.

O Conjunction, or in the same degree.
Quadrature, 90 degrees.
8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.

## 3. Names, Abbreviations and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

1. $P$ Aries, head. Ari 15. \& Leo, heart. leo
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 2. \& Taurus, nek. TAU } & \text { 6. ITp Virgo, belly. vir } \\ \text { 3. } \\ \text { 3. Gemini, arms. G'M } & \text { 7. } \bumpeq \text { Libra, reins. L1B }\end{array}$
2. $=$ Cancer, breast. cncl8. In Scorpio, secrets. sco
lragon's Head, or Ascending Node. Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.

Consult page 37 for Zodiacal Superstitions

## 4. Chronological Cycles for 1954.

Golden Number
17) Solar Cycle
3) Roman Indiction

Epact. . . . . $26(25) \mid$ Dominical Letter . . C| Year of Julian Period 6667

## Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1954.

Septuagesima Sun. Feb. 14 Good Friday Septuagesinday Ash Wednesday 1stSun. in Lent Palm Sunday

Feb. 28 Easter Sunday Mar. 3 Low Sunday
Mar. 7 Rogation Sun.
Apr., 11 Ascension Day

Apr. 16 Whitsunday Apr. 18 Trinity Sunday Apr. 25 Corpus Christi May 23 1st Sunday in Advent

June 6 June 13 June 17

Nov. 28

## THE SEASONS, 1954

Eastern Standard Time
Winter Solstice (Winter, 1953), December 21, 10.32 P.M. -Sun enters Capricornus, w Vernal Equinox (Spring, 1954), March 20, 10.54 p.an. - "" Aries, Summer Solstice (Summer), June 21. 5.55 P.M. - " ". Cancer, Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), September 22, 8.56 A.M. - "" ". Libra, Winter Solstice (Winter),

December 22, 4.25 А.м. - " " Capricornus, Vo $^{\circ}$

|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | D |  |  | ays. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 23 |  | 7 | 2223 | 13 |  |  |  | 19 |  | 21 | 25 |  | 8 |
|  | 2 | 22 | 55 | 8 | 2215 | 14 | 21 | 19 |  | 20 | 20 | 08 | 26 |  | 8 |
|  | 3 | 22 | 50 | 9 | 2207 | 15 | 21 | 10 | 8 | 21 |  | 55 | 27 | 18 | 8 |
|  | 4 | 22 | 44 | 10 | 2158 | 16 | 20 | 05 | 57 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 28 |  | 812 |
|  | 5 | 22 | 37 | 11 | 2149 | 17 | 20 |  |  | 23 | 19 |  | 29 |  | 7 |
|  | 6 | 22 | 30 | 12 | 2139 | 18 | 20 | 03 | 3 | 24 | 19 | 12 | 30 |  | 740 |

- New Moon, 4th day, 9 h. 21 m ., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 11th day, 7 h. 22 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 18th day, 9 h. 37 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 26 th day, 10 h .28 m ., evening; E.

## 

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105




 5 Tu. 713 o 426 D $913101111 \frac{1}{2} 5_{11}^{\mathrm{P}} 12$ D $122_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 23$ CAP 1





 I2 12 Tu. 712 N 434 D
 ${ }_{14} 14$ Th. 711 N 436 D 925 I 515 Fr .711 N $537 \mathrm{D} \mid 927.6$
 $1717 \mathrm{~S}_{-} 710$ N 439 D 930 I8 $18 \mathrm{M} .709 \mathrm{~N} .441 \mathrm{D}-932.510 \frac{1}{4} 11$ ig 19 Tu. 709 N 442 D 2020 W. 708 N 443 D 2121 Th. 707 N 444 D 2222 Fr. 707 N 46 D 2323 Sa. 706 N 447 D .941 t 2424 S-705 7 N 448 D 943

2626 Tu. 703 m 451 E 947.3
2727 W .703 m 452 E 2828 Th .702 m 453 E 2929 Fr. 701 m 455 E 3030 Sa .700 m 456 E
$\begin{array}{llllll}9 & 49 & 3 & 4 \frac{3}{4} & 5 \frac{1}{1}\end{array}$
$2 \frac{3}{4} 1045$ K $33^{2}$ Lib 19
$3 \frac{1}{2} 11_{\text {P }}^{\text {P }} 46$ L 417 Lib 20

| -124 | m | 544 sco | 22 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

151 N 632 sco 23



The sllent land is listening for more，
And more，and more，and never will have done
With listening－this grave and ancient one
That now，at evening，gathers round my door， In that large mind whose amplitude has grace
For all the suffering story of our race．

| 它 | $\dot{8}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\dot{\theta}$ | $\dot{\theta}$ |

Aspects，Holidays，Heights of High Water，Weather，etc．
Circumcision，$\succ_{\text {Aph }}{ }^{\text {in }}\left\{\left\{_{7.8}^{9.0}\right.\right.$ Cold and Dass have lengthened
one cock＇s stride $\oplus_{\text {Perl }}^{\text {in }}\{9.4$ ． 4 bold

 Twelith Take down $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.4 \\ \text { Night } \\ \text { Xmas } \\ 9.0\end{array}\right.$ Storms of





 Plough Monday $\& \widehat{\odot} \odot\left\{_{9.6}^{10.0}\right.$ slow！ Newport，R．I．Tea
Party
1774 $\left\{\begin{array}{ll}10.0 \\ 9.1\end{array}\right.$ Milder， Pariy Sprs predicted Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.0 \\ 8.7\end{array}\right.$ but Great Treeze 1795 St．Hilary coildest of year $\delta \bigcirc \bigcirc$ Sup．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.5 \\ \hline .5 \\ \text { windy }\end{array}\right.$


 Brink hold－ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.5 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ $\mathbb{C l}_{\text {Ecotipse }}^{\text {Total }}$ 6 © © Tides ${ }_{9: 1}^{10.6}$ Blowy $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Rotht．E．Lee } & \text { Hol．} \\ \text { Birthday } & \text { So．} & \text { Tides }\left\{\begin{array}{ll}10.6 \\ 0.2\end{array} \quad \text { and }\right.\end{array}$ Birthday The Russian
Flu，1837 Flu， 1837 Res． 1949 If clear． Tides $\{\overline{10.4}$ snowy．豸勺ir．Hel．

 Conversion
St．Paul
$\mathbb{C}$
Apo．Tides
in
8.0
8.0
raw．


 28 Th. 29 Fr ． 30 Sa． $31, C$ $\square h \odot 69 \odot$ sup．Tides $\{8.7$ cold



As a boy I always looked forward to January as the ＂sharp＂winter month，for which December had been just a mild dress rehearsal． And it usually turned out that way．We measured the sharpness of the montll by the amount of ice and the condition of the roads．I can see now the cutting of the black，thick ice usually un－ contaminated by frozen snow as a top layer．Just as in the Currier and Ives print，we used our oxen to get the ice up from the pond to the ice－house，where we packed it into the dry sawdust．How wonderfully that old ice－ house smelled of the sawdust， and，I fancied，of the ice itself．But the bifter January wind shrieking in over the bowed heads of the oxen made it the coldest place in the world．
Perhaps memories of my boyhood Januaries have mas－ nified the sharpness of the cold，but I don＇t think so． Forgetting statistics，if I had any to refer to，I would say the amount of skating a boy can get on good January ice nowalays，and the skating we had in the old Jannaries just speak for themselves． We didn＇t have to have out－ side rinks filled with artificial ice when I was a younyster． And the January thaw came right on time and didn＇t slop over into Nebruary or pet slipped back into December．
So be it．Here＇s to a good sharp，old－fashioned Jan－ nary Make your resolutions and have a Lappy New Year：

1954] FEbRUARY, Second Month.
ASTRONOMICAK CAKOULATHONS.


- New Moon, 3rd day, 10 h. 55 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 10th day, 3 h .29 m ., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 17 th day, 2 h. 17 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 25 th day, 6 h. 29 m., evening, E.
key letters refer to corrections table, pages 100 through 105



I pray this wind is bearing on its back
The seed of many flowers to be sown
In many barren place, for their lack:
In stricken acres where no flower has flared
Its tiny splendor since the rocks were young;
And inner acres where the breast is bared
Unto this wind, with a smail human sound,
Like "Here... here, on this stony ground."
Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
High Water, Weather, etc.
$\left.\right|_{37^{\circ} \text { below } 1851} ^{\text {Gajes } 1876,} 1953$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 8.4\end{array} \quad\right.$ Bring
2 Tu. Purification Groundhog $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.2 \\ 9.0\end{array}\right.$ out 3 IV. Four Immortai $\delta$ Chaplains 1943 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.6 \\ 9.6\end{array}\right.$ your $\underset{\text { Barbor }}{\text { Boston }}$ ర ¢̧C Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.9 \\ - \\ \text { mittens }\end{array}\right.$ $\operatorname{Ha}_{1844}^{\text {Frozen }} \mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.1 \\ 11.0\end{array}\right.$ even 25 ft. Snow
Dritis 1717
$\mathbb{C}_{\text {Perl. }}$ in $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.4 \\ 10.9\end{array}\right.$ for the 5 tb S. a. 3Ep. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.8 \\ 10.6\end{array}\right.$ kittens. Am. Boy Scouts Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.6 \\ \text { Founded } 1910\end{array}\right.$ A shame豸 in
Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.5 \\ 9.4\end{array}\right.$
10 W .
11 Th. ${ }_{\text {Canada }}^{\text {Britain's } 1763}$ \# Stat $_{\text {St. }} . \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.2 \\ 8.8\end{array}\right.$
this Y. Mary sen at Lourdes, 1858 \{8.8 Everyone 12 Fr .
13 Sa. ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ 15 M.
 Valentines ४̧ Gr. El. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ \text { Tomorrow } \\ \text { shovels }\end{array}\right.$
 Calif. Sugar Pines $^{\text {Saved }} 1953$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.9 \\ 8.7\end{array}\right.$ their Silver Dollar Legal. 1878 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.0 \\ 9.0\end{array}\right.$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bath, Me. } \\ & \text { Inc. } 1781\end{aligned} \quad \chi_{\text {in R }}^{\text {Stat. }} . \quad\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.0 \\ 9.3\end{array}\right.$ hovels. 18 Th . Auld Deer Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ -\end{array}\right.$ 19 Fr. 20 Sa.
 Nancy Washed up Tides $\left\{_{9.6}^{9.6}\right.$ watch at Nantasket 0 Gr. Hel. $\{9.6$ Wash. $\delta \Psi \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C} \mathbb{A}_{\text {Apo. }}^{\text {in }} . \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ storms Record Snow 1948 ठh $\mathbb{1 9} 9$
24 W . $25^{\prime}$ Th.
26 Fr .
27 Sa.
 Hudson $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tubes } 1908 \text { ठ ठ C Tides }\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 7.7\end{array} \text { Rain }, ~\right.\end{aligned}$ $\underset{\substack{\text { Spectacles } \\ \text { Invented } \\ 1825}}{\substack{\text { rides } \\ \text { low }}}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 7.5 \\ \text { for }\end{array}\right.$ Spears in N. E. Tides $\{8.7$
sure, 28 C Quin. © S Surove Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 7.8\end{array}\right.$ then

Witcherait prevalled Salem, Mass. now through September, 1692, victimizing twenty humans and two dogs.

Farmer's Calendar.

Misfortune has the strange power of creating strength and activity through the very things it has destroyed. Afflictions can find their counterparts in new abilities, ingenuity to adapt to new situations and a steadfast perseverance to pursue to the full all that life still offers.

Sermons on adversity or its rewards are wasted words, if they are not telling of true things. Adversity has no rewards for the crippled, the terribly wounded and mainied and blind excent as these rewards are won through their agony and strugglc. But the world of industry -business-the professionshas its thousands of gallant souls who are stronger for adversity, if not more able.

Helen Keller, of course, remains the bright bearon of hope for all afflicted. Despite Milton's blindness-or because of it-we have immortal verse. And we think of a blind farmer, Miss Alice Haines, who, after years of editorial work-and sightturned to farming when she couldn't see. She does everything for herself on her farm -even to her own plowing is the consultant of agricultural experts-and makes an excellent living.

Loss of limb and paralysis is a terrible handicap, but we know of a dozen farmers who are either partially paralyzed or have lost limbs, and yet they go about their work, successful men in a business that nceds not just arms and legs lut brains and will. And those they have.

ASTKONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| $a$ |
| :---: |
| 0 |
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| $\cdots$ |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 0 |

- New Moon, 4th day, 10 h. 11 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 11th day, 12 h .51 m ., evening, E.
O Full Moon, 19th day, 7 h. 42 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 27th day, 11 h .14 m ., morning, W.
$\qquad$



 634 Th. 615 K 538 G 1123 4 $10 \frac{1}{4} 10 \frac{3}{4}$ sets $-11 \frac{1}{1} 27$ PSC 29

 66 7S-610 J 541 H 1131 $67 \mathrm{~S}^{8} \mathrm{M} .608$ J 543 H 1134 689 Tu. 607 J $544 \mid$ H 1137 6910 W. 605 J 545 H 1140 7011 Th. 603 J 546 H 1143 7112 Fr .602 J 547 H 1146 7213 Sa .600 J. 548 H 1149 7314 S- 558 J 550 H 1151 7415 M. 5.57 J 551 H 1154 7516 Tu .555 I 552 I 1157 7617 W. 553 I 553 - 1200 7718 Th. 551 I 554 1 1203 7819 Fr. 550 I 555 甲 1206 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}79 & 20 & \mathrm{Sa} & 5 & 48 & 1 & 5 & 57 & 1\end{array} 1209$ $8021 \mathrm{~S}-546$ I 558 I 1212 81 22 M. 544 I 559 I 1214 8223 Tu. 543 I 600 1 1217 8324 W. 541 I 601 I 1220 8425 Th. 539 8526 Fr. 537 I 603 I 1226

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l}
5 & 0 \frac{1}{4} \\
5 & 1 \\
5 & 2 \\
5 & 2 \frac{3}{4} \\
6 & 3 \frac{3}{4} \\
6 & 4 \frac{3}{4} \\
6 & 6
\end{array}
$$


8728 S_ 534 H 606 Ј 123211 5 $\left.\frac{1}{4} \right\rvert\, 6$




. . And birches are a ghost-white shining, now, Among the other trees, leaness and black;
One walks in woods, almess, and slow, and slack, For whom ali alms are not worth thinking of:
And next rough bole and the next swelling bough Are aim enough,
And he has lost his thought of turning back.

## ASTHONOMLCAL CALCUTATIONS.



- New Moon, 3rd day, 7 h. 25 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 10th day, 12 h. 5 m., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 18th day, 12 h. 48 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 25th day, 11 h .57 m ., evening, E. key letters refer to corrections table, pages too through ios



93 3 Sa. 524 н 612 J $12491210 \frac{3}{4} 11$ sets - 11 A 49 ArI 0
$944 \mathrm{~S}_{2} 522 \mathrm{H} 614$ J $12521311 \frac{1}{2}-8_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{p}} 13 \mathrm{~m} 12_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{p}} 46 \mathrm{TAU}$
95 5 М. 520 H 615 J $\left.125413000 \frac{1}{2} \right\rvert\, 933$ O 146 TAU
966 Tu. 518 н 616 J 125713 03 $\left.12 \frac{1}{4} \right\rvert\, 1047$ P 247 G'm

988 Th. 515 G 618 к 130314
999 Fr. 513 g 619 к $1306143 \frac{1}{2}$
ioo 10 Sa .512 G $620 \mathrm{~K} 1309144 \frac{1}{2}$
IOI 11 S. 510 g $\left.621 \mathrm{~K} 1311155_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} 6 \frac{1}{4} \right\rvert\, 200 \mathrm{~m} / 724$ LEO 8
IO2 12M. 508 G 623 K $13141.566_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 77_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 2228$ L 808 LEO 10
IO3 13 Tu. 507 G 624 к $131715 \cdot 7 \frac{3}{4} 8 \frac{1}{4}$


$10616 \mathrm{Fr} .502 \mathrm{G} \left\lvert\, 627 \mathrm{~K} 1325161010 \frac{1}{4}\right.$
IO7 17 Sa .500 G 6628 K $13281610_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 11$
10818 S_ 459 G 629 к $13311611 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2}$
 I 1020 Tu. 456 G 632 K 133617 0 $100_{2}^{1} 9221$ o 106 sco 17




 I 1626 M .447 F 638 r. $1352184_{4}^{3}$ I 1727 Tu. 445 F 639 L. $135418185^{\frac{3}{4}}$ II 828 W. 444 F 641 L 135718 I 1929 Th. 442 F 642 L 135918 I20 30 Fr. $\mid 441$ F| 643 L $140219 \mid$


For all that winter stood,
Immaculate, austere
Destroyer, here,
See how the green and grave
Have what they had to save,
What in themselves was good.

> D. M.

8
1 Th. April
$\mathrm{F}_{\text {Pool }}^{\text {pri }}$ of Samson \& Gollath toted $\{10.7$ 109 tons of cotton 1831 \{11.0 woolies. Hay worth $\$ 180$ (C in $\{10.9$ Apo. ${ }^{\text {apl }} 1.4$ Storm

 Fish Hawks at ${ }_{\text {Greenport, N. Y. Y }}$ Tides $\{11.6$ year, far
 A. D. 30 Petrarch crowned
with Laprel 1341 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{r}10.7 \\ 9.0\end{array}\right.$ March
 into Egypt $-\odot \bigcirc \bigcirc \subset{ }_{8,5}^{8}$ Underground Tides T8.6. $_{8.2}$ Spring T1an $\mathfrak{S}$. Tdes $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.1 \\ \hline 9.1 \\ 1.2 \\ \text { really here, }\end{array}\right.$
 1841 Jof A. C. Day Neh., Okia., Va. 8.7 no

 Thursday 8 Tuther 8 aw
 $\sigma \Psi \mathbb{C} \delta_{A D O}^{\text {in }}$ Tides $\{9.7$ these Easter Passover Underground $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8,9 \\ 8,8\end{array}\right.$


20 Tu. 21 W. 22 Th. 23 Fr. 24 Sa. 25 C 26 M. 27 Tu. 28 W . 29 Th. 30 Fr .

Daylight Saving Time begins the 25 th.

## Farmer's Calendar.

The countryman hears more than he realizes-and the good country sounds come to him year after year, pretty much in the same places and at the same times, made by his beasts or his machinery, or the wind in his old elms, or the birds and the wildlife that surround him. They are with him always. I think he could walk his acres at black midnightand surely his barnyardjust by ear. His cattle moving in their stanchions-the wtinuy of his horses-the sleepy shifting of the fowls on their roosts:-these are his barayard at night, the very knobs of his darkness, and he needs no light to reach out to them.

He is weatherwise through his ears, or through his feel of weather, as well as through his eyes. If the wind rises he can tell you by the special creakings of the barn door-or if it is from the east or the west or is the insistent strong roaring from the north-he can tell you by the known things around him that are the harps of these winds.

In the spring he is the first to hear from his quiet hill the gabbling wealges of geese and read in thoir coming the calendar for his seed time and growing. The caw of the crow, the first robin's song, the first burst of checprers in the marsh are awaited sounds. Winter must pass with these, or spring be a strange and portentons time.

But he hears, too, along his road his neighbors. He draws a heap of comfort from them.

## 1954] <br> MAY, Fifth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCUKATIONS.

| в่ | Days, | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 1 | 1)ays. | 01 | Bays. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | 1 | 15N. 04 | 7 | 1648 | 13 | 1823 | 19 |  | 46 | 25 | 20 | 57 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\text { E }}$ | 2 | $15 \quad 22$ | 8 | 1705 | 14 | 1837 | 20 | 195 | 58 | 26 | 21 | 07 |
| \% | 3 | $15 \quad 40$ | 9 | 1721 | 15 | 1852 | 21 | 201 | 11 | 27 | 21 | 18 |
| $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | 4 | $15 \quad 57$ | 10 | 1737 | 16 | 1906 | 22 | 202 | 23 | 28 | 21 | 27 |
|  | 5 | $16 \quad 15$ | 11 |  | 17 | 1919 | 23 | 203 | 3. | 29 | 21 | 37 |
| ¢ | 6 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll}16 & 32\end{array}\right\|$ | 12 | 1808 | 18 | 1933 | 24 | 204 | 45 | 30 | 21 |  |

- New Moon, 2nd day, 3 h. 22 m ., evening, E.

D First Quarter, 9 th day, 1 hr .17 m ., evening, E.
O Full Moon, 17 th day, 4 h .47 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 25th day, 8 h. 49 m., morning, W.

- New Moon, 31st day, 11 h .03 m ., evening, W. KEY Letters refer to corrections table, pages 100 through 105

 I22 25 S- 438 F 645 I. $140719 / 10 \frac{1}{2} 10_{\frac{3}{4}}$ sets $-11_{\mathrm{M}}^{1} 26$ TAU 29 I23 3 M. 437 E $646 \mathrm{~m} 14091911 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2} 8_{4}^{\text {p }} 22$ O $12^{\text {P }} 27 \mathrm{TAU}$








I 32 12 W. 426 E $656 \mathrm{M} \left\lvert\, 1430197 \frac{1}{4}\right.$
I 3313 Th. 425 E 657 m 1432198


 I 3717 M .421 D $701 \mathrm{~N} 14411910 \frac{3}{4} 11$ rises $-11_{\mathrm{R}}^{\mathrm{P}} 51$ sco 15 r 3818 Tu. 420 D 702 N $14431911 \frac{1}{2} 11 \frac{1}{2}$ r 3919 W. 419 D 703 N $144419-$
 r 4 I 21 Fr. 417 D $705 \times 144819 \mid 1$
14222 Sa. 416 D 706 N 145019 $1 \frac{3}{4}$
$14323 \mathrm{~S}-415 \mathrm{D} / 707 \mathrm{~N} \mid 145219$ 21

14525 Tu. 414 D 709 N $1455194_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$
I46 26 W. $413 \mathrm{D} / 710 \mathrm{~N} 1457195_{4}^{1}$
r 4727 'Th. $412 \mathrm{D} 711 \mathrm{~N} 1458196 \frac{1}{4}$

14929 Sa. 411 D 712 N $1501188_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$
1 I 5030 S_4 40 D 713 N 150318 91
I5 5 31|M. 410 D $714 \mathrm{~N} \left\lvert\, 1504181010 \frac{1}{4}\right.$

| $0 \frac{1}{4}$ | 9060 | 1 | R16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0{ }_{4}^{3}$ | 9540 |  | SGR 17 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1034 N | 226 | cap 18 |
| $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1109 m | 317 | Cap 19 |
| 3 | $11_{\text {kr }}{ }^{\text {P }} 39 \mathrm{~L}$ | - 408 | AQR 21 |
| 4 | - - | - 457 | AQR 22 |
| $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | $12{ }^{\text {a }} 066 \mathrm{~K}$ | 545 | PSC 23 |
| $5 \frac{3}{4}$ | 1232 J | 633 | sc 24 |
| $6{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 1257 п | 722 | 225 |
| $7 \frac{3}{4}$ | 125 g | 814 | ARI 26 |
| $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 156 F | 909 | tav 27 |
| $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2{ }^{\text {A }} 32 \mathrm{D}$ | 1008 | tau 28 |
|  | sets | -11 ${ }_{\text {s }}^{\text {s }} 09$ | G'M 29 |



## JUne, Sixth Month.

## asthonomical calculations.

|  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Imys. |  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 1 | Dayz. | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 22N. 03 | 7 | 2245 | 13 | 2313 | 19 |  | 25 | 2324 |
|  | 2 | $22 \quad 11$ | 8 | 2251 | 14 | 2516 | 20 | 2326 | 26 | 2322 |
|  | 3 | $22 \quad 19$ | 9 | 2256 | 15 | 2319 | 21 | 2327 | 27 | 2320 |
|  | 4 | $22 \quad 26$ | 10 |  | 16 |  | 22 | 2327 | 28 | 2317 |
|  | 5 | $22 \quad 33$ | 11 | 2305 | 17 | 2323 | 23 | 2326 | 29 | 2314 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 8 | 2239 | 12 | 2309 | 18 | 2325 | 24 | 2325 | 30 | 2311 |

D First Quarter, 8th day, 4 h. 13 m ., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 16 th day, 7 h. 06 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 23rd day, 2 h. 46 m ., evening, W.

- New Moon, 30th day, 7 h. 26 m., morning, E.

 I 153 2 W. $409 \mathrm{D} 716 \mathrm{~N} 15071811 \frac{3}{4}-910 \mathrm{O} 116 \mathrm{CNC}$






 I6T 10 Th. 406 | 162 | 11 | Fr. | 4 | 06 | c | 7 | 21 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 16 | $7 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I63 | 12 | Sa. | 4 | 06 | che | 7 | 22 | 0 | 15 | 16 | 16 | $8 \frac{1}{4}$ |

 $4 \frac{1}{4} 11_{\text {P }}^{\text {P }} 44$ I 526 VIR $5 \frac{1}{4}-607 \mathrm{VIR}$

 \begin{tabular}{l|ll|lll|l}
7 \& 12 \& 26 \& G \& 7 \& 29 Lib \& 10 <br>
-3 \& 12 \& 49 \& F \& 8 \& 12 sco \& 11

 

$\frac{1}{2}$ \& 1 \& 15 \& $E$ \& 8 \& 58 \& sco \& 12
\end{tabular}


 I67 16 W .406 c $7240 \left\lvert\, 1518151111 \frac{1}{4}\right.$ rises -1 -
 169 18 Fr. 406 c 721 o 151815 I70 19 Sa. 406 O 7250.151915 171 $20 . S_{-} 406$
 17322 Tu. 407 c $725 \cdot 0.151914$



 $17827 \mathrm{~S}-408$ o $726.0 \mid 151813$




> Breath's momentary profle, the quick word, That pralsed the tiower, rent back to general air; On the bright theld, the shadow of the bird Was swift and gone, and there was nothing there. But something happened here, something ilke love: A birds sove for the feld the bird flew over, A man's love for the fower spoken of These make no slgn, but they hare had a lover.

Aspects, Holldays, Helghts of High Water, Weatler, etc.

1/Tu. NCOMEDE Mary Dyer $2 \mathrm{~W} . \delta \overline{\mathrm{I}} \mathbb{C}$ б $\succcurlyeq \mathbb{C}$ Tides $\{0.9$
 4 Fr . Dunkirk Evac 1940 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.0 \\ 9,5\end{array}\right.$ World's First Funeral Tides $\{10.5$ Oration $13 \times 2$ Nee $\{9.2$ day Whit Sunday Inv. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.9 \\ 9.0 \\ \text { Pentecost } \\ 1944\end{array}\right.$ to get
 7 M. 8 Tu. Red Sox ${ }^{29}$ $1950 \mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }}$. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\{8.8 \\ \text {. }\end{array}\right.$ 9 W .

 $11 \mathrm{Fr} . \delta \Psi \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C}_{\text {apo }}^{\text {in }}$. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.1 \\ 8.0 \\ \text { wish you }\end{array}\right.$ 12.Sa. Drought ends of hac Tidea $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.0 \\ 1950 \\ \text { had, }\end{array}\right.$ 13 C 14 M . Flag Day miol Hol Pa. Tides $\left\{8 . \mathrm{g}_{9}^{8.1}\right.$ week
 16 W . $\begin{aligned} & \text { acred } \\ & \text { Heart } \\ & \text { Invaslon } \\ & \text { Moont }\end{aligned}$
 18 Fr .
19 Sa.
20 C 21 M. 22 'Тu. 23 W. 24 Th. 25 Fr . 26 Sa. $27 . \mathrm{C}$ 28 M. 29 Tu. 30 W . War of THdes $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.1 \\ 8.7\end{array}\right.$ Winds abornRosenbergs N. Y.-Conn. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.2 \text { ing } \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ exec. 1953 Tornado 1794 Father's Hol 10.2 .9 sailors 2 a. 玛, Father's Hol Vay 10.2 sailors Summer begins Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.1 \\ 9.5 \\ 5.55 \\ \mathrm{P}\end{array}\right.$ talie
 opened 1909 Ohlo, W. Va., Pa. $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ warning. ${ }_{\text {John the Baptist }}^{\text {was born }} 8 \delta \odot\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \text { Rains } \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$
 Now Bathe at $\gamma^{\ln }\left\{^{9.3}\right.$ Old Orchard, Me. ${ }_{\text {Hiph. }}^{\mathrm{ln}}$ \{ 10.8 seven,





Fariner's Calendar.
$\{10.0$ $\{11.7$ set one day

$$
1
$$

, him These trees are to ona find hessed coolness in liot summers. The friendly rongh leed of their bark lie knows and loves. He has a hundred uneonscions pictures of them in his mind:-their of them in his mind :-their
great limbs groanlig and benting in the hurricaue, green leaves swirling into every cormer of the barnyard, and the air filled with the crushed grale-like sumell of them: or his trees silver and still in the moonlimht with a still in the moonlimit with a dying in them: or bold and
hlark arainst the lightning dying in theni: or bold and stroke-and sometimes riven ; or bleak and lirittle against the white drifts of winter. Around the old lone and harnyard they are an oasis of wrleome, and when he is at the far corners of his fields they reach out to hinn. N゙ew England, partleularly rural New England, loves its alms. Ibut hundreds have alrearly bern lost to the Inteln Elm discase-yct all need not Elm discase-ret all mact not eased trees and a stepped up spraying program costs a lot. But many Connecticut towns but mave gladiy done this-and they have sared their elms.
With some state or governthey have sared their elms. ment aid every town could do the fame.
A conntryman"s way of life is nume ihan plowing and suwing and mowing or any of the daily work on the larm. His way of life is made nhe of thinirs alound him that he las grown up with-ilie old homisstrad, the little trout brook, aud, most of all, he great trees he has always known. These trees are to him sound and slade and and thed arrane-like sumell of he far corners of the spraying program costs a
1954] JULY, Seventh Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 01 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 01 | Days. | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1 |  | . 07 |  | 2236 | 13 | 2150 | 19 | 2052 | 25 | 1940 |
| E | 2 | 23 | 03 | 8 | $22 \quad 29$ | 14 | 2141 | 20 | 2040 | 26 | 1927 |
|  | 3 | 22 | 58 | 9 | 2222 | 15 | 2132 | 21 | 2029 | 27 | 1914 |
| $\square$ | 4 | 22 | 53. | 10 | 2215 | 16 | 2123 | 22 | 2017 | 28 | 1900 |
| $\infty$ | 5 | 22 | 48 | 11 | 2207 | 17 | 2113 | 23 | 2005 | 29 | 1846 |
| 9 | 6 | 22 | 42 | 12 | 2159 | 18 | 2102 | 24 | 1051 | 30 | 1831 |

D First Quarter, 7 th day, 8 h. 33 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 15 th day, 7 h .29 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 22nd day, 7 h. 14 m., evening, E.

- New Moon, 29th day, 5 h. 20 m., evening, W.

KEY LETIERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 100 THROUGH 105

|  |  |  | $\\|_{h}^{\mathrm{h}}$ |  | $\text { en } \begin{gathered} D \\ \text { Sets } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sths. } \\ \text { Souths. }}}{ }$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 1 1 Th | 410 | c 726 | 애 15 | 2 $\left.211 \frac{1}{2} \right\rvert\, 11 \frac{3}{4}$ |  | 12 |  |  |
| 183 2 Fr. | 411 | c 725 | - 151 | $12-0 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2} 856$ |  |  | 2 |
| 3 Sa . |  | c 725 | - 151 |  | $\frac{1}{1} 922$ K | k 235 |  | 3 |
| 4 S. | 412 | c 725 | - 151 | $12121 \begin{array}{llll}12 & 2\end{array}$ | 946 | 320 |  | 4 |
| 5 M . | 412 | c 725 | - 1512 | $11.22_{4}^{1} 2_{4}^{3}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3} 1008$ | 402 | VIR | 5 |
| 6 Tu . | 413 | c 724 | - 15.12 | $1133{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $\frac{1}{2} 1030$ | G 444 | LIB | 6 |
| 1887 W . | 414 | c 724 | - 151 | $1{ }^{1} 4$ | $\frac{1}{2} 1052$ | 525 |  | 7 |
| 1898 Th. |  | c 724 | - 1510 | $114^{\frac{3}{4}} 55^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1} 1117 \mathrm{t}$ | E 60 | Lib | 8 |
| 1909 Fr. |  | c 723 | - 1508 | $1155^{\frac{3}{4}} 6$ | $11_{\text {P }}{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 65 |  | 9 |
| 19 l 10 Sa . | 1 | c 7.23 | N 1507 | $10^{2}$ |  | 73 | Sco | 1 |
| 19211 S. | 416 | D 722 | N 1506 | 10 $7 \frac{1}{2}$ $7 \frac{3}{4}$ | ${ }_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 12$ A18 | 828 | SGR | 12 |
| 19312 M . | 417 | D 722 | N 1505 | 10 $8^{10} 8$ | $\frac{1}{2} 1259$ | 91 |  | 3 |
| 19413 Tu | 18 | D 721 | - 15 | 10 $9 \frac{1}{4}$ $9 \frac{1}{4}$ | ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}} 1147$ | 0 |  | 4 |
| 19514 W. | 419 | D 721 | N 1502 | 101010 | $2{ }^{\text {a }} 43$ | c 1106 |  | 15 |
| I96 15 Th. | 420 | D 720 | N 1501 | $1010{ }_{4}^{3} 10_{4}^{3}$ | rises | $11_{\text {号 }}$ |  | 6 |
| I97 16 Fr . |  | D 720 | N 1459 | $1011 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7 fr 44 m |  |  |  |
| 19817 Sa | 421 | D 719 | N 1458 | $10-0$ | 814 r | r. $12{ }_{3}^{4} 50$ |  | 7 |
| 18 S | 422 | D 718 | N 1456 | $\begin{array}{llllll}10 & 0 \frac{1}{4} & 0_{4}^{3}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3} 841$ | 14 |  | 18 |
| 19 M . | 23 | D 717 | - 1454 | 10\| $1{ }^{1} 1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 906 | 228 | PsC |  |
| 20 Tu | 424 | D 71.7 | N 1453 | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & 2 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | 932 H | H 316 |  |  |
| 21 W. | 425 | D 716 | - 1451 | $9{ }^{9} 2 \frac{1}{2} 3$ | 959 i | 40 |  |  |
| 20322 Th . | 426 | D 715 | N 1449 | $93 \frac{1}{1}$ | 1030 F | F 456 | ARI2 |  |
| 423 Fr. | 427 | D 714 | N 1447 | $9.4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1107 D | D 549 |  | 23 |
| 20524 Sa . | 428 | D 713 | N 1446 | 9) $5 \frac{1}{2}$ 6 | $11_{4}^{\text {p }} 51 \mathrm{C}$ | c) 64 |  | 24 |
| 25 S- | 429 | D 712 | N 1444 | 961 |  | 745 |  | 25 |
| 20726 M . | 429 | D 711 | N 1442 | 9 | $12{ }_{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {a }} 5$ | 845 |  | 6 |
| 20827 Tu. | 430 | D 710 | N 1440 | 988 | 1.48 | 945 |  |  |
| 20928 W. | 431 | E 709 | m 1438 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 9 \frac{1}{2} 10\end{array}$ | $2{ }_{\text {A }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | c 1043 | cNc |  |
| 2 O 29 Th . | 432 | e 708 | м 1436 | $910 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{3}{4}$ | sets | -11 ${ }^{\text {A }} 36$ |  |  |
| Ir 30 Fr . |  | E 707 | M 1434 | $911 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7{ }_{4}^{\text {P }} 23$ | - $12^{\text {p }} 26$ |  |  |
| 1 Sa |  | E/ 0 |  | 0 | 7 m 4 P | J] $1_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{p}} 12$ |  | 2 |



The woods stand close around, And the sound the leaves make Is small and near, a green sound This, for joy's sake, Since joy is surely here

High up there is a clear
Way that the trees make
To show how blue and near Is heaven - for love's sake; And love is surely here.

## D.M.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
High Water, Weather, etc.
 2 Fr. Visitation $\begin{gathered}\text { Elizabeth } \\ \delta \\ \text { N Nearest } \oplus\end{gathered}\{\overline{9.7}$ are 3Sa. $69 \mathbb{C} \bigoplus_{\text {Aph. Tides }}^{10.8}\left\{_{9.6}^{10}\right.$ thriving
 $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }} \Psi_{\text {in }}^{\text {St.A. }}$ Stides $\left\{_{9,8}^{9.8}\right.$ rain's

 In R.A. ${ }^{29.0}$ Eph. Howe $1677 \delta \Psi \mathbb{C}$ Tides 89.8 Hot,

 4tha. $\mathbb{C}$. Tldes $\left\{\begin{array}{l}7.1 \\ 9.1\end{array}\right.$
of $a$ $\underset{\text { Kansas-Okla. }}{\text { Kioods 1951. }}$ THes $\{9.8$ drought, $\mathbb{C}^{\text {rides }}{ }^{7} \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C}$ Hol. Tides $\{7.9$ Campanile
Fell 19022 Bastile Tides $\begin{cases}8.2 & \text { Dut } \\ 9.9 & \text { but }\end{cases}$ St. SWithin Puck Mroon Tides $\left\{_{9.1}^{8.5}\right.$ Let's
 Tornado Kansas City $1880\left[16^{\text {th }} \underline{于}_{10}\right.$ stat A..$]\left\{_{9.2}\right.$ 5 tha. $\mathbb{T}$. Benring Dise. $\begin{gathered}\text { Am. } 1741 \\ \{0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ \text { not }\end{gathered}$
 Perearine White D 1704 Daniel $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pittsburg } \\ & \text { Riots } 1877 \\ & \text { Tides } \\ & \{10.2\end{aligned}$ shout. M. Magialene Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 10.8\end{array}\right.$




 ठ Ponies penned
at Assatearue, $V a . ~ \delta ~ S t a t . ~$$\quad\left\{\begin{array}{r}8.6 \\ 10.9\end{array}\right.$ Over 100 deg . Providence 19
Srought 1949 Tides \{9.8

## Farmer's Calendax.

It was early of a Fourth of July morning in the pretty little Vermont town, but all along Main Street from the High School, Inkey, the highway agent, and his crew had been busy sweeping and cleaning up the route of the parade, for the town still had its complement of horse drawn traffic and there was a substantial accumulation to swecp. It was Tukey's plan to put a rope across both cnds of the street to prevent any equine passing before parade time, and he was about to do so when he saw at the top of the street old Grimes driving his wagon and leading a eow bchind.

Me rushed up, demanding that Grimes get off the thoronghfare and elcan up behind him. Bill refnsed to do either. Tukey was highway acent wasn't he? It was his job to clean the structs. And he passed. serencly on, Tukey looping blasphemously beside hin.
lefore you knew it crowds were gatliering, and the story of the great Main Street controversy was all over town. Sides were taken-husband against wife, brother agrainst brother. Thongh a civic duty was involved, neither Tukey nor Grimes would give in.

At last the parade was held, but it couldn't walk in a straight line, for Lill's old horses had been in no hurry and had wandered some. A sorry affair-the "Tukey" half of the band bleating and blowing agaiust the "Grimes" loalf, and nobody in step.

After a public hearing the next weak, Tukey was fired.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| ${ }_{\sim}^{\infty}$ | ays. | 0 | 1 | Days. |  | 1)ays. | 0 ! | Days. | 0 ) | Days | $0 \quad 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  | 02 | 7 | 1626 | 13 | 1441 | 19 | 1247 | 25 | 1046 |
|  | 2 | 17 | 47 | 8 | 1609 | 14 | 1423 | 20 | 1228 | 26 | 1026 |
|  | 3 | 17 | 31 | 9 | 1552 | 15 | 1404 | 21 | 1208 | 27 | 1005 |
|  | 4 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 1535 | 16 | 1345 | 22 | 1148 | 28 | 944 |
|  | 5 | 16 | 59 | 11 | 1517 | 17 | 1326 | 23 | 1127 | 29 | 922 |
|  | 6 | 16 | 43 | 12 | 1459 | 18 | 1303 | 24 | 1107 | 30 | 901 |

D First Quarter, 6th day, 1 h. 50 m., evening, E.
O Full Moon, 14 th day, 6 h. 03 m. , morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 20th day, 11 h .51 m ., evening, E.

- New Moon, 28th day, 5 h. 21 m., morning, E.



> Light on this land is different - not to pass,
> Not for the transient brightening of a shield,
> Then gone-but something that bides deeper in;
> It knows the grass roots, and where dark had been
> Is something less than darkness, and the fleld
> Shines upward from the roots and out through grass -
> Some virtue in herself, when everywhere
> Were darkness, else. . . her way of being there.

Aspects, Holldays, Heights of
High Water, Weather, etc.
F'armer's Calendar.
1.
IV.

5 Th.
6 Fr .
Sa. 8 C
9 M. 10 ' Tu. 11 W. 12 Th. 13 Fr. 14 Sa . 15 C 16 M. 17 Tu. 18 W. 19 Th. 20 Fr. 21 Sa. 22 C 23 M. 24 Tu. 25 W . 26 Th. 27 Fr . 28 Sa. 29 C 30 M . 31 Tu.

L Lammas "Don't Slay Me, Sold 9.0 freezes. Hol. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{cc}10.5 \\ 9.8 & \text { Cool }\end{array}\right\}$ C 6ఫ্\%
bu ठ¥ C TRANSTIGURATION $\left\{_{9.0}^{8.2}\right.$ Name ThermopHae or Jesus B.C. 480 $\left\{\begin{array}{c}7.8 \\ 8.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ Rain
 $\mathbb{C}_{10 w .}^{\text {rldes }}$ $\Varangle_{\text {Per. }}^{\text {in }}$

 Royal Family", 1759 The Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.4 \\ \text { son }\end{array}\right.$ day East Coast Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ \text { Esorm } 1873\end{array}\right.$ at least.



 Burst 1876

 W. Va. proposes Kanawha 1761 22 deg. Morzan, Vermont, 1949. 6 ¢ $\odot^{\text {sup. }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.8 \\ 9.8 \\ \text { No }\end{array}\right.$ 10 tha. $\mathbb{C}$. $\mathbb{C}_{\text {High }}^{\text {runs }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$ weather $^{8}$ $\underset{\substack{\text { Sanco-Vanzett1 } \\ \text { EVec. } 1927}}{\text { Tides }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.6 \\ \{10.0 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$

 Grand Banks
Storm 1883 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}90.4 \\ \text { 9.1 }\end{array}\right.$ wind


 St. Fiacrins $\begin{gathered}\text { Hol. } \\ \text { Lia. }\end{gathered}$ Tides $\{10.1$ Rain. Heavy Raln
Kingston, R.I. 1039

There are probably a lot more ways than I can think for getting yourself into trouble on a farm, and I guess I could list a hundred. Just a few of them follow.

Don't take your bull for granted. He's the most dangerous animal in the world, and a ring in his nose doesn't make him a safe bet. And there is no such thing as a safe bull in'pasture. Then, old machines, like old rope. have got to be sound to be good risks. And that goes for electrical. wiring. As for smoking in any farm bullding, don't do it yourself and don't let anyone elsc. Ahout smoking, the man with a pipe with dottle ready to drop anytime is worsc than a man with a clgarette. Cigarctte ash is just ash-pipe dottle makes fire. A pipe smoker is always carcless with his matches.

Watch how you swing that axe-particularly on frozen wood. It can bite yon. And a dull axe will do it faster than a sharp one. Know which way your tree is roing to fall before you fell it. Don't cut timber in a high wind.

A tired man behind the whecl of his tractor is a danmerous man to himself. Machines that are half controlled can throw you too easily-and the wheels keep moving.

But the easiest way to really get yourself hurt is to stomp in all muddy on Ma's wet, clean floors when Ma is still pushing the mop. What happens to you then Ma wouldn't call an accident.

| SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | 0 | Mays. | 01 | Days | 0 | Days. | 0 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ |
|  | 1 | 8N. 18 | 7 | $6 \quad 05$ | 13 | 349 | 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 31\end{array}$ | 25 | $0 \quad 50$ |
|  | 2 | $7 \quad 56$ | 8 | 543 | 14 | 326 | 20 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 07\end{array}$ | 28 | 114 |
|  | 3 | $7 \quad 34$ | 9 | $5 \quad 20$ | 15 | 303 | 21 | $0 \quad 43$ | 27 | 137 |
|  | 4 | $7 \quad 12$ | 10 | 457 | 16 | 239 | 22 | 0N. 20 | 28 | 200 |
|  | 5 | $6 \quad 50$ | 11 | 434 | 17 | 216 | 23 | 0s. 04 | 29 | 224 |
|  | 6 | $6 \quad 27$ | 12 | 412 | 18 | 154 | 24 | 0 27 | 30 | 247 |

D First Quarter, 5th day, 7 h. 28 m., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 12 th day, 3 h. 19 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 19th day, 6 h. 11 m ., morning, W. New Moon, 26th day, 7 h. 50 m ., evening, W.

|  |  | (ets) is |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full sea. } \\ & \text { Hosiono. } \\ & \text { H. } \\ & \text { hen } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sotss. } \\ \text { Sout. } \\ \text { nin } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/W. 508 | G 1620 ¢ |  | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | $7{ }^{\text {P }} 48$ | $2{ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |
|  | 2 Th. 509 | G 618 K | - 130916 | $2{ }^{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | 817 | 325 |  |  |
|  | 3 Fr. 510 | G 616 k | K. 130616 | $2_{4}^{3} 3$ | 851 | c 412 |  |  |
|  | 4 Sa .511 | G 615 k | к 130317 | $3 \frac{1}{2} 3{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 932 c | C 50 |  |  |
|  | 5 S-512 | н613 J | $\checkmark 130017$ | $4 \frac{1}{4} 4 \frac{3}{4}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3} 1020$ | C $5 \quad 51$ |  |  |
|  | 6 M. 513 | H 611 J | J125817 | $5{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $\frac{1}{2} 11_{4}^{\text {P }} 15$ | C. 643 |  |  |
|  | 7 Tu .515 | H609 J | J125518 | $6 \frac{1}{4} 6 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 735 |  |  |
|  | 8 W. 516 | H608 J | J12 5218 | $7 \frac{1}{4} 7$ | $\frac{1}{2} 12{ }_{\mathbf{n}}^{1} 18$ | 827 |  |  |
| 25 | 9 Th. 517 | H606 J | J\|124918 | $8{ }_{4}^{1}$ | 125 F | F 9.19 |  | 13 |
|  | 10 Fr. 518 | H604 J | J 124619 | $9{ }^{9} \quad 9 \frac{1}{4}$ | 236 F | F 1009 |  |  |
|  | 11 Sa. 519 | H 602 J | J 124419 | $9 \frac{3}{4} 10$ | $3{ }^{\text {a }} 48$ | G 1100 |  |  |
|  | 12 S-5 20 | H601 J | J 124119 | $10_{4}^{1} 10^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | rises | $-11_{4}^{P} 51$ |  |  |
|  | 13M. 521 | H 559 J | J 123820 | $1111 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6{ }^{\text {P }} 04$ |  |  |  |
|  | 14 Tu. 522 | H 557 | J 123520 |  | 634 F | F $12{ }^{\text {a }} 43$ |  |  |
|  | 15 W. 523 | H 555 J | J 123220 | $0 \frac{1}{4} 0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 709 E | E 137 |  |  |
|  | 16 Th. 524 | 1.554 J | J 122921 | $1{ }^{1} \frac{1}{2}$ | 750 D | D 234 |  |  |
|  | 17 Fr. 525 | н 552 I | I 122721 | $22^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 838 c | c 333 |  |  |
|  | 18 Sa. 526 | I 550 I | I 122422 | $33^{3}$ | 935 в | B 433 |  |  |
|  | 195-527 | I 548 I | I 122122 | $44^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 1039 C | C 533 |  |  |
|  | 20 M. 528 | I 546 I | I 121822 | $5{ }_{4}^{1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1} 11_{\text {P }}{ }^{\text {P }} 46 \mathrm{D}$ | D 631 |  |  |
|  | 21 Tu. 529 | I 545 | I 121523 | $6 \frac{1}{4} 6{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 726 |  |  |
|  | 22 W. 530 | I 543 I | I 121223 | $7{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $12^{1} 55 . E$ | E 816 |  |  |
|  | 23 Th. 532 | I 541 I | I 121023 | $8 \frac{1}{4} 88 \frac{1}{2}$ | 202 F | F 903 | LeO |  |
|  | 24 Fr. 533 | I 539 I | I 120724 | $9{ }^{9} 9$ | 308 G | G 948 |  |  |
| 26 | $25 . \mathrm{Sa} .534$ | I 538 I | -120424 | $9 \frac{3}{4} 10 \frac{1}{4}$ | $4_{1 \times}^{1} 11$ п | H 1031 |  |  |
| 269 | $26 \mathrm{~S}-535$ | 15361 | 1120124 | $10 \frac{1}{2} 10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | sets | -11A13 |  |  |
| 27 | 27 M .536 | 1534 | I 115825 | $1111 \frac{1}{2}$ | $55^{\text {p }} 26$ G | G $11{ }_{\text {N }}^{1} 55$ |  |  |
|  | 28 Tu. 537 | I 532 н | H 115525 |  | 551 F | F)1237 |  |  |
|  | 29 W. 538 | $\checkmark 531 \mathrm{H}$ | H 115325 | $0 \frac{1}{4}$ | 619 E | [. $1_{8}^{\text {P }} 21$ |  |  |
|  | 30, Th. 539 | J 529 II | H115026 | $0_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 1$ |  | D $2{ }^{\text {r }}$, 07 |  |  |



This wili not burn the field away, not quite,
Not while I stand and look . but if I turned,
And took a roadway leading left or right,
And came to any town,
I could persuade them how the mustard burned And raged in wind, and how, in my fuli sight, A city had gone down.

| $\dot{户}$ | $\dot{B}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\dot{Q}$ | $\dot{A}$ |

1 W.
2 Th .
3 Fr.
4 Sa.
5 C
6 M .
7 Tu.
8 W.
9 Th. 10 Fr. 11 Sa. 12 C 13 M . 14 Tu. 15 W. 16 Th. 17 Fr . 18 Sa. 19 C 20 M. 21 Tu. 22 W . 23 Th . 24 Fr .
25 Sa. 26 C 27 M: 28 Tu. 29 W 30 Th . ${ }_{\text {NTY.C. }}^{\text {stinama }} 195 \mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo. }}^{\text {in }} 69 \mathbb{C}\{9.1$ bright.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.
You don't know earth fill you feel the coolness of itthe wet coolness of it about this time when the days are hot, when the wet, eool nights make the land most welcome after the hot summer. Jour land takes the coming of the fall before the leaves turn.

We know our land for what it will grow. We know our land for the promise of what it may grow. But we know our lands, really, for the story of the good erops our fathers knew here.
Land is not a property passed from hand to hand. It is not sold or bouglitbut truly its own. It knows no owner. It is not supported but supports and is faithful servant and stern master.
I think of those who liave worked these fields of oursand I would be humble-but lovely land is pronder and richer than any man who has worked tliem.

These fields are life-deener, richer, prouder than any man who has plowed or sowed them. For men pass, but I know that these good acres of ours-and yours tomorrow, perhaps-will eudure.

There will be those who walk better lands than they know-or ever will. Good land will find its good mas-ter-and tolerate no other. And that is true, for land will not rrow for the clumsy thimb or the idle one.

Good earth, your richness and your promise will enrich me if I be yanr rood servant. Serve me well in the best ways that I can use you.

1954] OC'OBER, Tenth Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | 1Pays. | 0 ) | Irays. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 | Days. | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | 1 | 3s. 10 | 7 | 529 | 13 | 746 | 19 | 958 | 25 | 1205 |
|  | 2 | $3 \quad 34$ | 8 | 552 | 14 | S 08 | 20 | 1020 | 26 | 1226 |
|  | 3 | $3 \quad 57$ | 9 | 615 | 15 | 830 | 21 | 1041 | 27 | 1246 |
| - | 4 | $4 \quad 20$ | 10 | 638 | 16 | 852 | 22 | 1103 | 28 | 1307 |
|  | 5 | 443 | 11 | 701 | 17 | 914 | 23 | 1124 | 29 | 1327 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 506 | 12 | 723 | 18 | 936 | 24 | 1145 | 30 | 1347 |

D First Quarter, 5th day, 12 h .31 m. , morning, W. O Full Moon, 12th day, 12 h .10 m , morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 18 th day, 3 h .30 m. , evening, W.

- New Moon, 26th day, 12 h .47 m. , evening, W.



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{4} 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |





2807 Th .547 J $517 \mathrm{H} 1130286 \frac{1}{2} 6 \frac{3}{4} 122_{\mathbf{\wedge}} 15 \mathrm{E} 756 \mathrm{AQR} 11$

 28310 S- 550 K
 $28512 \mathrm{Tu} .553 \mathrm{~K} / 508 \mathrm{~g}$. $11162910 \frac{3}{4}$
 28714 Th. 555 K 505 G 1110300 28815 Fr. $556 \mathrm{k} 50 \dot{1}$ g $1108300_{\frac{3}{4}}$ 289 16 Sa. 557 K 502 G 110530 13 29017 S- 558 K 500 G $1110230 \quad 2 \frac{3}{4}$ 29I 18 M. 600 k 459 G 105930 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 29219 Tu. $601 \mathrm{k}|57 \mathrm{G} 105731| 4$ $29320 \mathrm{~W} .602 \mathrm{~K} 456 \mathrm{~g} 1054315^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 29421 Th. 603 k 454 g 1051317 $29522 \mathrm{Fr} .604 \mathrm{~L} 453 \mathrm{~F} 1048317^{\frac{3}{4}}$ $29623 \mathrm{Sa} .605 \mathrm{~L}+51 \mathrm{~F} 1046318$ $29724 \mathrm{~S}-607 \mathrm{~L} 450 \mathrm{~F} 104331.9$ 29825 M. $608 \mathrm{~L} 448 \mathrm{~F} 10403210 \quad 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $29926 \mathrm{Tu} .609 \mathrm{~L}|147 \mathrm{~F}| 1038321_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 1300 $27 \mathrm{~W} .610 \mathrm{~L} \left\lvert\, 45 \mathrm{~F} 10353211 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{3}{4}\right.$ 301 28 Th. 612 г. 144 F $10333211 \frac{3}{4}$
 30330 Sa .614 I 441 F 102732 30431 S_ 615 L 440 F $1025321 \frac{3}{4}$


> The image prospers on the innocent eye,
> That takes the image for its innocent pleasure. A keedsake from the moment hurrying by.
> This, for the Innocent eye fiad been enough. The longer fook, behind the child's dellght, Strips down what eye was so enamored of,
> And sees, then. with a stricter sense chan sight. The essential shape of joy, the shape of love.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

1 Fr
2 Sa.
3 C
411.

5 Tu
6 W.
7 Th.
8 Fr .
9 Sa.
10 C
11 M .
12 Tu
13 W.
14 Th .
15 Fr .
16 Sa.
$17 C$
18 M.
19 Tu.
20 W.
21 Th.
22 Fr.
23 Sa.
24 C
25 M .
26 Tu.
27 W.
28 Th.
29 Fr.
30 Sa.
31 C



 Full Color $f$ Brillaney Neb. 10.7 Col. Suc- Hunter's Moon $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Peri }}^{1 \mathrm{n}}\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.4 \\ 10.8\end{array}\right.$ Day coth (Underfround) Gperi 10.8
 Eisenhower

Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.7 \\ 11.7\end{array}\right.$
Born 1890 \{11.t $\mathrm{T}_{\text {Ten fne days }}^{\text {completely vanished }} \mathrm{Tidor}\{10.4 \mathrm{~h}$ high,


 Worid War III $\delta \Psi \odot$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.4 \\ \text { Ended } 1951\end{array}\right.$ Ended 1951 silmehath Violent Torah storm 1770 Tides ${ }_{9.1}^{8.1}$ kich

 Maine Forest Tides 9.2 is not even







 21sta. 33.

The farmer versus the hunter is an unfortumate situation which the hunter is not tending to improve. It seems to us that the hunter assumes the right to slloot anywhere unless he is persuaded not to by "legal" posting of lands or by such moral persuasion as he eares to consider. Granted that a man who burs a hunting license has a right to hunt, if it has to be on some other fel low's land (and it probally will be) it shonld be with the permission of the owner whether that land be posted or not. A man's land belongs to him and anyone entering without permission should be eonsidered trespassing. The fact that the game on the land "belongs" to the state and the federal goverument eannot offset that primary fact. Why should the farmer or any other landowner be forred to the rory eonsiderable expense of "legally" posting (signs every few fret around all posted аграв)?

We believe that no farmer really wants his land huuted on by outsiders. Why should he? It's a plain nuinance. But the state and federal governments who are the sellers of hunting licenses, the game wardens, the Sportsmen's eluls, and almost every hunter are lined up against him.
Let the hinnter have his hunting rights (and we eertainly want ours) but let him have them with all courtesy and consideration for the landowner, for hunter's rights are secondary to his.

## 1954] NOVEMber, Eleventh Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CATCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 , | Days. |  | Days. |  | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 148. 25 | 7 | 1616 | 13 | 1758 | 19 | 1927 | 25 | 2045 |
|  | 2 | $14 \quad 45$ | 8 | 1634 | 14 | 1813 | 20 | 1941 | 26 | 2056 |
|  | 3 | 1503 | 9 | 1651 | 15 | 1829 | 21 | 1955 | 27 | 2108 |
|  | 4 | $15 \quad 22$ | 10 | 1708 | 18 | 1844 | 22 | 2008 | 28 | 2118 |
|  | 5 | 1540 | 11 | 1725 | 17 | 1859 | 23 | 2020 | 29 | 2129 |
|  | 6 | $15 \quad 59$ | 12 | 1741 | 18 | 1913 | 24 | 2033 | 30 | 2139 |

D First Quarter, 3rd day, 3 h. 55 m ., evening, E.
O Full Moon, 10th day, 9 h. 29 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 17 th day, 4 h. 32 m., morning, E.

- New Moon, 25th day, 7 h. 30 m., morning, E.



ASTKONOMTCAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 |  | Days. | 0 |  | yys. | 0 |  | Days. | 0 |  | s. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 21 | 48 | 7 | 22 | 37 | 13 | 23 | 09 | 19 |  |  | 35 |  | 32 |
|  | 2 | 21 | 57 | 8 | 22 | 43 | 14 | 23 | 13 | 20 |  | 26 | 26 |  | 322 |
|  | 3 | 22 | 06 | 9 |  | 49 | 15 | 23 | 16 | 21 |  | 27 | 27 |  | 32 |
|  | 4 | 22 | 14 | 10 |  | 55 | 16 | 23 | 19 | 22 |  | 27 | 28 |  | 317 |
|  | 5 | 22 | 22 | 11 |  | 00 | 17 | 23 | 22 | 23 |  | 26 | 29 |  | 3 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 22 | 30 | 12 |  | 05 | 18 | 23 | 24 | 24 |  |  | 30 |  | 3 |

D First Quarter, 3rd day, 4 h. 56 m., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 9 th day, 7 h. 56 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 16th day, 9 h. 21 m ., evening, E.

- New Moon, 25th day, 2 h. 33 m., morning, E.

 3362 Th. $654 \mathrm{~N}+13 \mathrm{D} .920263_{\frac{1}{2}} 3 \frac{3}{4} 11_{4}^{\mathrm{P}} 12 \mathrm{H} .517$ PSC

 7 Tu. 659 N 412 C .913248 8 $\frac{3}{4} 404 \mathrm{~m} .937$ TAU 13
 343 9 Th. 701 o $412 \mathrm{c} 911231010 \frac{1}{2}$ 34410 Fr. $7020412 \mathrm{C} \quad 9112310_{4}^{3} 11 \frac{1}{2}$ 34511 Sa. 703 ol 12 c 34612 S- 703 u 412 c $909220 \frac{1}{4} 0 \frac{1}{2}$ 34713 M. $7040+13 \mathrm{c}$ 34814 Tu. 705 o 413 c 34915 W .706 o 413 c 35016 Th. 7060413 c 35 I 17 Fr . 707 O 0 414 c 35218 Sa 708 o 414 c $35319 \mathrm{~S}-708$ o 414 c 35420 M .709 O 415 c 35521 Tu. $7090415^{-1} \mathrm{c}$ 35622 W .710 O 416 c 35723 Th. 710 o 416 c $35824 \mathrm{Fr} \cdot 711 \mathrm{v}+17 \mathrm{c}$ $35925 \mathrm{Sa} \cdot 711$ of17 c 36026 S-712 o 418 c 3612711.712 o 419 c 36228 Гu. 712 о 419 © 36329 W. 712 o 420 o 36430 Th. 713 o 421 o



## DECEMBER hath 31 days.

[^0]
## D.M. <br> 

Aspects, Holidàys, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
 Shortest Days \& Longest Nights. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 8.0\end{array}\right.$. sun
 First Day Tides $\left\{_{7,7}^{8.9}\right.$ just isn't

 Wher A.M.
 $\left[25^{\text {th }} \bigodot_{\text {Eclipse }}^{\text {Annular }}\right] \quad$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.2 \\ 9.6 \\ \text { fun. }\end{array}\right.$
 15ta. (Cf) Stephen $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { St } \\ \text { Sields }\end{array}\right.$ St. John Judas Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { boris } \\ 8.5 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$ Marry today
Bad Luck aiways $\left\{_{9.9}^{8.7}\right.$ white, Storms Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$
quite 1839, 1946
50 below Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.1 \\ 9.7\end{array}\right.$
E. Boston Ferry $\sigma ठ \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C} \begin{cases}9.3 \\ 9.5 & \text { sight. }\end{cases}$

## Farmer's Calendar.

The long December evenings when we are sung at. our hearth make mae wothes for quiet rominiscences and randoin talk. We remember the year's small and pleasant things we thought we had forgotten.
r discuss as always of a Hecember evening the virthes of keeping a regular diary-not just jottings on farm matters such as my record of sprayings, cost of materials. ete. but a living account of our comings and goings, Erandson's first tooth, and other such. I point out that a regular diary could make clear our whereabonts on the evening ot August seventh or any old time in case we get hailed into conrt (heaven forbid). And then the grandson's first tooth and the day and hour of the coming of the first rohin will be pleasant things to look back to. I sliall keep a regular diary next rear. My wife goes on knitting.

Then I look as I often do throngle the stack of ancient Old Farmer's Almanacs piled on the hottom shelf and turn to tlie montli of Derember, year 1818. It becins "'Dread winter comes at last and sluts the scone!' I presume you have plenty of dry fuel for the convenience of yollx family. God help then. traveller, on thy journey far; the wand is bitter keen." And ends: "I hope you have hired a good schoolmaster, for a poor one is a nuisance to the nelghborlıood."
Our sentiments exactlyand a Merry Christmas to


- When muscles get stiff and lame from overexertion, don't let them "lay you up." For there's a wonderful way to relieve that ache and soreness quickly, easily!

Doctors generally will tell you the pain and stiffness may be largely caused by pressure. Sensitive nerves are irritated. Local areas become swollen and sore. That pain you feel is Nature's call
for help. For wonderful relief -fast-rub Absorbine Jr. on those aching spots. It helps to counteract the pressure which may be causing your pain. At the same time, it warms and soothes. The speed with which Absorbine Jr. works will amaze you.

Get Absorbine Jr. today . . : keep it handy in your medicine chest. It's used by thousands for quick, comforting relief for sore muscles, for neuralgic and rheumatic pain. Only $\$ 1.25$ a long-lasting bottle at all drug counters.
W. F. Young, Inc. Springfield, Mass.

## THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC THE "FA゙MOUS" MAN OF THE SIGNS

ram. Aries, the head.<br>(ARI) MAR. 20-APIRIL 20



The Man of the Signs first began appearing in almanacs in the 15th century. He is regarded highly only by astrologers and the foolish. However, these two categories include millions of otherwise sensible people. We give him to you at-their request that you may laugh at, rather than believe in, his antics. As the earth spins its way around the sun, we have noted the sun (since about 3000 B.C.) "passes through" 12 divisions of the sky, marked off roughly by 30 day periods, and distinguished respectively by 12 different constellations said to resemble for any mundane star gazer, by the formation or pattern of the stars, the animals whose names appear above. At certain times of the year, for example, we say, "It is Spring, the Sun enters Aries." (See bottom page 11.) By studying the next to last column of pages 12 to 34 , you will note the moon's place in the zodiac for everyday in the year. Abbreviations (ARI for Aries, ctc.) correspond with those in parentheses above.

## PLANTING BY THE ZODIAC

The moon's place in the Zodiac forms the basis of the superstitions, along with its phase, about planting - the favorable signs being Cancer, Libra, and Scorpio (Cnc., Lib., Sco.). The planting table on the next page does not take into account. these Zodiac sign values but gives you only the times most favorable (superstition) for planting crops according to the moon's phase. That is, supposedly, crops or flowers which bear crops above ground do better when planted by the "light of the moon" - viz., in the new or first quarter. Those which have root crops like potatoes or iris prefer being planted during the full or last quarter.

## OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE

Find the latitude of your town or eity. Interpolate between columns below to find your planting date. For example, if you live in Grove City, Pa. (Lat. $41^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$ ) this would mean the latitede was about halfway between Bostou-Phila. So your planting times would also be halfway between. N. 13. Plant one weel later for every 500 it. elevation above sea level.

The "Moon Most Favorable" columns give the superstitious times when the phase of moon is "Right" for planting the crop indicated during 1954.

| CROP | $42^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Boston Latitude |  | $39^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$ Phila. Latitude |  | $33^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$Atlanta Latit:Ide |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Mast <br> Favorable <br> Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most <br> Favorable <br> Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Mosit <br> Favorable <br> Between |
| Barley | May 15-Jun 21 | May 10-17 | 7 Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 4-11 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | Feb. 10-17 |
| Beans (Early) (Late) | $\text { May 7-Jun } 21$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 2-9 } \\ & \text { Jun 9-16 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | Apr 11-18 <br> Jun 1-8 | Mar 15-Apr 7 Aug 7-30 | Mar 12-19 <br> Aug 7-14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beets (Early) } \\ & \text { (Late) } \end{aligned}$ | May 1-1.5 Jul 15-Aug 15 | May 1 <br> Jul 16-22 | Mar 15-Apr 30 Jul 15-30 | $0 \mathrm{Mar}_{\mathrm{Jul}}^{16-22}$ | Feh 7-29 <br> Aug 7-30 | Feb 17-25 Aug 15-20 |
| Broeenli (E) (Late) | May 1.5-30 Jun 15.Jul 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 10-17 } \\ & \text { Jun 9-16 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \mathrm{Mar} 7-30 \\ & \text { Aug 1-20 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 4-11 } \\ & \text { Aug 1-6 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 15 Sept 7-30 | 5 Feb 10-17 <br> Sept 6-12 |
| Brussels Spr. | Ma | May 10-17 | 7 Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 4-11 | Feb 11-Mar 20 | 0 Feb 10-17 |
| Cabbage (E) <br> (L) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 7-Aug } 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 10-17 } \\ & \text { Jun 9-16 } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 7Mar } 7-A p r 15$ $\text { Jun 1-Jul } 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 4-11 } \\ & \text { Jun } 1-8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 7-Mar } 20 \\ & \text { Jul 15-30 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 3-10 <br> Jul 8-15 |
| Carrots (E) (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { Juin } 15-J u l 21 \end{aligned}$ | May 18-25 <br> Jun 17-22 | 5 Mar 7-31 <br> Apr 7-May 30 | Mar 19-27 <br> Apr 19-25 | Feh 15-Mar 7 Aug 1-jept 7 | Feb 17-25 <br> Aug 15-20 |
| Cauliflower (E) <br> (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { June 15-Jul } 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 10-17 } \\ & \text { Jun 9-16 } \end{aligned}$ | 7 Mar 15-Apr 7 Jun 1-Jul 7 | Mar 12-19 <br> Jun 1-8 | Feb 15-Mar 7 <br> Aug 7-30 | Feb 10-17 <br> Aug 7-14 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Celery (Early) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | May 15-Iun 30 Jul 15-Aug 15 | May 18-25 | 5 May 7-30 <br> Jun 15-Jul \% | $\text { May } 1$ | Apr 15-30 | Apr 2 |
| Corn,Sweet $\left(F_{i}\right)$ <br> (Late) | May 15-Jun 15 Jun 15-30 | $5 \text { May } 10-17$ | 7. Mar 15-30 <br> May 7-Jun 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 12-19 } \\ & \text { May 2-9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Feb } 15-29 \\ \text { Aug } 7-30 \end{array}$ | Feb 10-17 Aug 7-14 |
| Cueumber | May 7-Jun 20 | May 2-9 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 3-10 | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar |
| Egg Plant | Jun 1-30 | Jun 1-8 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 3-10 | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 4-11 |
| Endive (Early) (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 15-30 \\ & \text { Jun } 7-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 10-17 \\ & \text { Jun 1-8 } \end{aligned}$ | 7 Apr 7-May 15 Jul 10-Aug 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 3-10 } \\ & \text { Jul } 29 \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 20 Aug 15-Sopt 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } 10-17 \\ & \text { Aug } 28 \end{aligned}$ |
| Kale (Early) (Late) | May 15-30 Jul 1-Aug 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 10-17 \\ & \text { Jul 1-7 } \end{aligned}$ | 7Mar 15-Apr 7 Jul 15-31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 10-17 } \\ & \text { Jul } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } 15 \text { - } 1 \text { far } 7 \\ & \text { Sept } 7-30 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 10-17 <br> Sept 6-12 |
| Leek | May 15-30 | May 18-25 | Mar 7-Apr 7 | Mar 19-27 | Feb 15-Apr 15 | Feb 17-25 |
| Lettueo | May 15-Jun 30 | May | Mar 1-31 | Mar 4-11 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | Feb 10-17 |
| Melon (Musk) | May 15-Jun 30 | May 10-17 | Apr 15-May 7 | Apr 11-18 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 12-19 |
| Onion | May 15-Jun 7 | May 18-25 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 3 | Feb 1-28 | Feb 2 |
| Parsley | May 15-30 | May 10-17 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 4-11 | Feb 20-Mar 15 | Feb 17 |
| Parsnip | Apr 1-30 | Apr 2 | Mar 7-31 | Mar 3 | Jan 15-Feb 7 | Jan 18-26 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Peas (Early) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | Apr 15-May 7 Aug 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11-18 \\ & \text { Aug } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 7-31 \\ & \text { JuI } 7-31 \end{aligned}$ | Mar 4-11 <br> Jul 8-15 | Jan 15 -Feb 7 Aug 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 11-18 } \\ & \text { Aug } 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pepper | May 15-Jun 30 | May 10-17 | Lay 1-31 | May 31 | Apr 1-20 | Apr 3-10 |
| Pumpkin - M |  | May 10-17 | Apr 23-May 15 | May 2 | Apr 7-20 | Apr 3-10 |
| Potiatoes M | May 15-30 | May 18-25 | Apr 7-May 30 | Apr 19 | Jan 1-Mar 7 | Jan 5 |
| Radish (Early) (Late) | Apr 15-30 Aug 10̃-30 | Apr 19-25 <br> Aug 15-20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 7-31 \\ & \text { Aug } 7-31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 19-27 } \\ & \text { Aug } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 21-Mar } 1 \\ & \text { Sept 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 18-26 } \\ & \text { Sept } 13 \end{aligned}$ |
| Spinaela (L) | May 15-30 Jul 15 -iequt 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 10-17 } \\ & \text { Jul } 29 \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15 -Apr 20 Aug 1-Nept 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 12-19 \\ & \text { Aug } 1-6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 7-Mar } 15 \\ & \text { Sept 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 10-17 <br> Sept 1-7 |
| Swiss Chard | May 1-30 | May 2-9 | Mar 15-Apr 15 | Mar 12-19 | Feb 7-Mar 15 | Feb 10-17 |
| Summer Squ | May 15-Jun 15 | May 10-17 | Apr 15-May 15 | Apr 11-18 | Mar 15-Apr 15 | Mar 12-19 |
| Tomato | May 15-30 | May 10-1 | Apr 7-30 | Apr 3-10 | Mar 7-20 | Mar 4-11 |
| Turnip (Early) A (Late) J | Apr 7-30 <br> Jul 1-Aug 15 | Apr 19 Jul 16 | Mar 15-30 Aug 1-20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 19 \\ & \text { Aug } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} 20-\mathrm{Feb} 15 \\ & \operatorname{Sept} 1-\text { Oct } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 18-26 } \\ & \text { Sept } 13 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Wheat (Fall) } \\ \text { (Spring) A } \end{array}$ | Oct 7-30 Apr 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct 6-12 } \\ & \operatorname{Apr} 11-18 \end{aligned}$ | Sept 15 -Oct 20 Apr J-20 | Sept 26 <br> Apr 3-10 | Oet $15-$ Dee 7 <br> Mar 15-31 | Oct 12-18 <br> Mar 19 |

## PLANTING DATES FOR FLOWLRS . . . (Also see page 37)

 On the preceding page you will find approximate planting dates for regetables and for crops, with a "moon column" adjoining each geographical division which tells you what some people consider thie best moon planting time. In considering this "moon planting time" one should remember it is superstition only and has never been proven of value by scientific methods. The way these moon times are arrived at are: that crops or flowers which win their way ly results above gronnd (like beans or pansies) do better when planted in the "light" of the moon-which is the sane thing as saying during the new or tirst quarter of the moon. Those with root crops do better when planted during the full or last quarter of the moon. For flowers then use the opposite page taking the "Beans" head for ererything except those larqely dependent on bulbs-like lilies, thlips. iris. pte, for which the moon and other planting dates would correspond with those given for beets or potatoes.
## AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS




Iroquois Melon is resistant to fusarium wilt

## WE ARE SEED GROWERS Not Weather Prophets

But all the signs point to a successful garden in 1954 if you plant

## HARRIS SEEDS

Three generations of commercial and home gardeners have been producing outstanding crops from the special stocks of vegetable and flower sceds produced by three generations of the Harris family.
Pictured is Iroquois Muskmelon, the leading variety for the Northeast. In addition to its superior quality, it is resistant to fusarium wilt.
Other Harris specialties you will want to plant this year are Rhode Island Red Watermelon, North Star Corn, Green Thumb Pickles, Black Magic Egg Plants, Cover Girl and Gypsy Petunias, Multiflora Sweet Peas, Extra Choice Double Portulaca.

## SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

You won't find its equal for accurate descriptions, "candid" illustrations and first hand cultural directions.

## JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.




Out of farm kitcheas have come truly fine original recipes that lave been handed with tested pride from mother to daughter. . from neighbor to another and then in turn traveling from town to city, from city to state and when deemed worthy from country to country .. . making food a language.

## PORK CAKE

1 pound fat salt pork
$\frac{2}{8}$ cups boiling water
8 cups flour, sifted
2 teaspoons soda
1/4 teaspoon salt

- teaspoons cinnamon

2 teaspoons cloves
> $\frac{2}{2}$ teaspoons allspice
> 2 teaspoons nuturer
> 2 cups chopped raisins
> 4 eggs
> 2 cups sugar
> 2 cups molasses

Put pork through a food chopper using the finest knife; pour boiling water over the pork and let stand for fifteen minntes. Mix and sift flour. soda, salt and spices and mix with raisins. Conmbine egrs, sugar and molasses and add the pork mixture: gradually stir in flour-fruit inixture and mix thorourhly. Turn into 4 greased deep loaf pans lined with waxed paper and again greased. Bake in slow oven $300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ for $11 / 4$ hours. Makes 4 loaves.

## NEVER-FORGET-PORK-CHOPS

1 dozen pork chops
1 cup vinegar
1 cup water

2 cloves garlic
2 teaspoons salt
3 T. pickling splecs

Rub garlic cloves on bottom of a roasting pan gind then rub salt into the garlic juice. and clops, vinegar, water and spices. Allow to stand for at least ten hours turning oceasionally. Drain and bake in a slow oven for one and a half liours.

## GRIDDLE MUFFINS

1 package compressed or dry 3 ths, sliortening, melted or yeast
$1 / 4$ cup lukewarm water
$1 / 2$ cup milk
$1 / 2$ cup water
rooled
$11 / 4$ tsp. salt
1 tsp. sugar
$31 / 2$ cips (approx.) all purpose flour

Soften the yeast in lukewarin water. Combine milk and the renaining water and scald. Add shortening, salt and sugar, Cook milk to lukewarm and add yeast and 2 cups flour. Stir to blend well, then knead in the remaining flour until firm and elastic. Let rise until double. Punch down and roll out $1 / 4$ inch thick on board sprinkled with corn meal. Cover and let rise until donble again. When light bake slowly on an ungreased heavy griddle or frving pan. Hare griddle hot first, then reduce heat so that muffins will brown slowly. Bake 7 to 8 minutes on each side. (Yield 12 muffins)

CFNTURY GRNGER SNAPS
BOIL 1 cup molasses and add to 1 tsp. ginger
shortening. size of egg Pinch of salt
$\%$ tsp. soda
When cool add flour enough to roll rery thin and bake in a $400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. oven.

## CAKROT MARMALADE <br> $21 / 2$ eups eooked elopired carrots 4 cups sugar

 Juiee and rind of 1 lemon, elopped Juice and rind of 1 orange, elioppedCook carrots, lemon and orange mintil tencier. Add sugar and cook until thiek.

## SCALLOLS ANV MUSHROONIS

1 pint small bay seallops
1 pound fresh mushrooins
$1 / 3$ coup light erean
1/3 eup dry sherry
Wash the mushrooms well
and without peeling sliee them lengthwise. Saute them in butter in a heavy covered pot over a slow tire, seasoniner with salt and pepper. When soft and almost ready to serve add the eream and the scallops. Turn up the flame and eook briskly tor two minutes. Now add the flour. previonsly stired to a smooth paste with a little water and sherry. Cook for a lew minutes lonser stirring gently and serve immediately over toast or in patty shells.

## SPANISH LAMB NECK SLICES

6 neek sliees lamb
2 T. lard
6 sliees onions
6 sliees tomato
Brown lamb neek sliees on both sides in lot lard. Cook riee in boiling salted water until done. Drain. Plaee browned neck slices in an oiled easserole dish. On each sliee plaee a sliee of onion, one tomato and a $\underset{r}{ }$ reen pepper ring. Fill this with eonked rice. Add $1 / 2$ eup water, cover and cook in a moderate $3.50^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ oven for about one hour.

## DOWN EAST ARZLERS <br> (Yankee Cookbook)

1 eup Hour, sifted
1 T . sugar
1 teas. baking powder $1 / 2$ teas. salt
Sift the flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the butter until the mixture is consistency of coarse cornmeal. Combine the egg and milk and stir into dry ingredients. Roil thin on a floured board and eut about the size of a saucer. Place 1 tablespoon blueherries on each pastry and seal edres with water. Fry in deep hot fat ( $370^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) until golden brown. Serve hot. Makes 20 sizzlers.

## HOREHOCND CANOY

1 ounce dried horehound herb leat. stem and Howers $\frac{21}{2}$ quarts loiling water

1 teas. eream of tartar
1 teas. lutter
1 teas. lemon juice $5^{1 / 2}$ eups \&ranulated sugar

Steep the herb in boiling water for two minutes. Strain and squeeze through elieeseeloth. Allow tea to settle then decant. Add sugar and eream of tartar. Boil to $240^{\circ} \mathrm{F}^{\circ}$, add butter and continue boiling withont stirring until the temperature reaches $312^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Nemove from the fire and add lemon juice. Pour into a buttered pan. When eool bloek in squares, roll in confectioner's sugar and pack in airtight jars.

## CAPE COD CLAM PIE

$1 / 4$ pound salt pork eut in slices
1 T. Lutter
$\because \mathrm{T}$. four
1 eup elam broth
Try out the salt pork and add the hutter; hend in the flour. add fre elam broth and water and eook uatil the broth is thickened. tions) and add the broth. Season with pepper. Line a deep (lish with a riel pastry erust. Pour in the clam mixture and cover top with a erust. Cut a hole in the center and surround hole with a twist of crust. Bake in a $4.50^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ oven for fifteen minutes and then reduce heat to moderate and bake for 20 minutes longer.

## A top Quality Coffee


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Enjoy really good coffee, vacuum packed or in the economy package, and priced to save you money.
ask your grocer for

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

- Box 1871 BOSTON, (5) MASS.


## GRAHAM CRACKER DATE CANDY

$11 / 2$ dozen large graham crackers $\frac{1 / 2}{2}$ cup undiluted evaporated
$1 / 2$ cup chopped clates
$1 / 2$ cup chopped nutmeats
$1 \overline{5}$ marshnallows, cut
Roll the crackers fine or put them through a food mill. Measure $1 / 2$ cup of them and press into a shallow buttered pan. Mix the remainder of crumbs with other iugredieuts and press on top of cracker crumbs. Mark in squares.

## PEANUT PIE

1 cup parched peanuts $\because$ eyirs, beaten 1 cup Karo syrup $1 / s$ teas. salt

Mix the iugredients together adding the peanuts last. Pour into a 9 iuch pan lined with an mbaked crust. Bake in a hot oven, $400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, for forty minutes or until filling falls to adhere to silver knife inserted in the center of the pie. Tarts may also be made with this recipe.

## FOR THE HOUSEWIFE'S NOTE BOOK QCANTITIES WHEN BUYING



## LQUIVALENTS



## SHORT-ORDER-SHORTS

Meat is eren tastier if it is cooked with the marrow so you might ask the butcher for the shinhones of the next cut of meat you buy. He can prenare the marrow for you in his grinder. It takes a quarter of a pound for six servings.
Want a quick and meaty sauce that tastes good with all kinds of sti- tables? Make a reqular medimm-thick cream sance recipe and Etir in contents I can [uderwood Deviled Ham. Serve with mealy baked potatoes as a suggestion.

## A favorite in New England since 1887 -

# LOG CABIM SYRUP! 



It's 67 years since
New Englanders first bought Log Cabin, and they still enjoy that wonderful maple flavor. The Log Cabin packed for New England is a special blend of sugar and Vermont maple sugar! It's rich in that "Sugarbush" flavor New Englanders naturally love!

Folks buy far more LOG CABIN than any other maple-blended syrup!

## FIRST

 IN THELAND OF GOOD EATING
## ANECDOTES \& PLEASANTRIES

## ALWAYS A QUESTION

The new Commissioner of Agrleulture of Pennsylvania, some twenty years ago, addressed his frult growers:
"I am not good at growlng things. But my wife is famous for her dahlias. A styhsh city matron asked my wife, 'How do you grow such wonderful dahlias?' My wife replled, 'I use old cow manure.' The fady was puzzled for a moment, then asked, 'How old must the eow be?"'

> E. Stuart Hubbard, New England Homestead

## WHAT PRICE BABy CARRIAGES?

Is Leominster, Massaehusetts, short of babies or baby earriages? Old-tine baby earrlages (a colleetion of them) from the F. A. Whitney Carriage Co. reeently sold for $\$ 2.000$ at auetion -just to keep them in town.

## too late

A man boarded the train in New York late one evening aud said to the Pullman porter, as he prepared to retire, "I have au important engagement in Syracuse in the morning and must get off there. I am a very hard man to awaken but I am going to give you this $\$ 5.00$ bill. You see that I get off the train in Syracuse."

Some the later the man awakened and discovered that the sun was shining. He called the porter and asked "Where are we now?"
The porter replled, "We'll be getting into Buffalo in a short time."

The Traveller burst out in an angry protest to the porter, using words that do not ordinarily appear in print.

The Pullman conduetor overheard the conversation and ealled the porter. He safd, "You are expected to be courteous to people on the train but you don't have to stand for conversation of that kind."

The porter replied. "If rou think that is bad, you should have hear, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ the man I put off in Syracuse."

## EVERYTHING DUT TALK

The smartest anlmal I have crer known was my yellow cat, "Patsy Sunshine" I never heard him mew. It I was in the kitchen when lie wished to go
outslde he rattled the door knob. If I was in another roum he came to me and with his paw touched my skirt and then ran quiekly to the door. He jumped in the bath tub, touched the eold water faucet just enough to drip and then he caught the drops in his mouth.

I own a parrot, "Padetta." I burn wood in the parlor stove. During cold nights in the wlinter toward moruing the fire burns low. Patsy came to my room and patted my face with the ball of his foot until I got up and then he would quiekly run into the parlor and look up at the stove. I asked Padetta, "Did you ask Patsy to eome "Yd get me?" and she replied, "Yes, I am cold."

Nellie Weeks in
American Agriculturist

## SURE LAZY

Si and Hiram were talking shop. "I have without doubt the laziest rooster in the world," boasted Si.
"Tust how lazy is he, Si ?"
"Well, he ain't never crowed in his life. He just waits for another rooster to erow-and then he nods his head."

## HUNTER

Some years ago, a friend of mine . . . had a red fox hitehed in his yard. Among other things, he fed him bread and milk and supposed he ate it.

At the same time he kept losing hens, but as the fox was hitched he didn't suspeet him. One day his wife happened to see the fox chew his bread and milk, and then spread the bread around. When a hen came up to get the bread, the fox eauglit lier.

## Arthur Brown in

American Agriculturist

## TODAY'S CHUCKLES

Tcacher commenting on little boy's poem: "Slnce your poem is abont flowers, Wllbur. I think the word "smell" would be more approprlate. You ean still have it rhyine by substitutlng 'bluebell' for 'mountain pink.','

Daugbter: "Father, why was Adam made first?"

F'ather: "To give him a chance to say a few words."
-Boston Herald


## banana town



## MIDDLE AMERICA



People are people everywhere. Take Banana Town, for example; see for yourself how the pattern of life in Middle America resembles that of New England.

Just as New England needs outside markets, so does Middle America. New England can't use all the textiles it manufactures, nor can Middle America consume all its bananas!

Banana Town symbolizes the sort of relations which make the Western Hemisphere strong. The tropical jungles are miraculously converted into orderly acres which produce a fruit for millions of northern neighbors. The good earth of Middle America and the good market of North America make an unbeatable combination.

These photographs of United Fruit personnel in Middle America show people who live with dignity and who have pride in their jobs. Many have learned trades and professions since joining the Company.
These job opportunities, plus modern hospitals and schools, all represent efforts to improve living standards and to be useful on the part of

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY


## 1

Children are special in the tropics. They are treated with dignity, loved dearly. And in Banana Town, airy, well-screened, well-appointed homes add to the serenity of everyday living.
the land:


Yesterday - trackless wilds today - broken to the plough;
tomorrow-a carpet of green banana plants stretching to the hills. It's a combination of Yanqui ingenuity, skilled tropical workers and a bountiful earth.

They pledge allegiance to their flag, just as we do... and with the same passionate pride in flag and country. pride in flag and country. that Spanish is their basic language.
And skilled Spanish hands and minds are at work in Banana Town's fine hospital. It all adds up to sound minds and sound bodies.

## sound minds, <br> healthy bodies:








The railroad's coming through! Swamp is being drained away; the medicos have already knocked out the mosquitoes; the agronomists have checked the soil. This is truly 20th Century pioneering.



Like New Englanders, the people of Middle America's Banana Towns (some 90 thousand strong, plus families) are inventive, ingenious and industrious. You name the tradethey've mastered it! Mechanics, preachers, farmers, doctors, bakers, teachers, stenographers, nurses, engineers...



In Midd!e America, as in New England, it's the things
of the spirit that unite a peopleat prayer, at home, or in the field.


From Oliver Wendell Holmes'
"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" "You never need think that jou can turn over any old falsehood wlthout a terrible squirming and scattering of the horrid llttle population that dwells under lt.
"Every real thought on every real subject knocks the wind out of somebody or other. As soon as his breath comes back, he yery probably begins to expend it in hard words. These are the best evidence a man can have that he has said something it was time to say.
"Dr. Johnson was disappointed in the effect of one of his pamphlets. "I think I have not been attacked enough for lt," he said; "attack ls the reactlon; I never think I, hit hard unless it rebounds."

## CYNIC'S WISDOM

Knowledge is power-if you know it about the rlght person.

Opposition is the surest persuasion.

He who knows nothing fears nothing,

Wild oats make a bad autumn crop.

The number of a man's widows whll be $\ln$ proportion to the slze of his estate.

Don't take the will for the Deed-get the Deed.

The doors of Opportunity, are marked "Push" and "Pull."

Charlty is the sterlllzed mllk of haman kindness.
The gossip ls not always of the swift nor the tattle of the wrong.

Only the young die good.
What can't be cured must be insured.

The danger lies not ln the big ears of little pitchers, but in the large mouths.

Klnd hearts are more than coronets-few girls can afford to have either.

Never too old to yearn.
The pension is mightier than the sword.

A fool's paradise is nevertheless a paradise.
Shut your mouth and open your eyes-
And rou'll need nothing to make you wise.
from Cynic's Calendar of Revised $\begin{gathered}\text { Wisdom for } 1905\end{gathered}$

The Lady in the Muddy Street1876
Take care! Do not uras your dress through that mud pwodle! Worse and worse: If you tske hold of your dress on both sidem that way and drag lt up so high, you will be set down as a raw country girl. So. Raise it just above the boot, all around, eas. ily, letting it fall again in the old folds. Don't shake it down; it will fall back of itself.

Stop: Don't you see there is a carriage coming? Do you want to be thrown down by the horses? You can run across? Very ladylike indeed! Surely nothing can be more ungraceful than to see a lady shuffle and run across a street. Wait untll the way is clear and then walk slowly across.

Do not raise your skirts. It is better to soil them. (You were very foolish to wear white skirts this muddy day.) They are easlly washed and you cannot raise all. You will surely be awkward In making the attempt, and probably fall, in spite of all your efforts. True, they will be badly soiled, and you expose thls when you raise the dress, but the state of the streets must be seen by all who see your share of the dirt, and they will apologize for your untldy appearance in a language dlstinctly understood.

Etiquette For Zadies

## ISLAND BALL by Charles G. Wilson

The sea was dressed $\ln$ azure, The sunset was in red,
The lsland was a duchess
With a lighthouse on her head.
The pale stars danced a polka To the wind's soft roundelay, And the fisherfleet like mackerel Skipped across the bay.
The sunset curtsied. rested,
The sea slipped off to bed, But the duchess sat till morning With a lighthouse on her head. Of Men and Mountains

## RECENT DEVELOMIENTS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

## FORESTRX AND AURICULTURE

Flgures don't tell any story completedy, of course, but we read from a good reliable source, The Northeastarn Logger, that the forest area in Connecticut has increased about 100 per cent since the Civil War, that at that time torests covered about 30 per cent of the land area in that state, while at the present they cover twice that much. We haven't figures fur all the east or for the country state by state, but what these figures show for Connecticut would be largely true of anl our ceutral and northeastern states.

What has happened iu Comnecticut is that much of the farm ponnlation moved west to greener pastures or simply to neighboring industrial centres-to shorter hours of labor and more profitable returns (or so it seemed). Whatever the exact figures of forest and agricultural acres, now and previously, we are neeling a growing forest-agricultural policy-national as well as communal and private -that is all to the good. Many states have seen the rapid spread of so-called tree farm plans followed by farmers and other landownersthese plans meaning practices approved by state or county foresters

The harvesting of timber by great hmber companies. such as the Weyerhausers in the West and the Brown Co. of New Hampshire, in carried out under long range plans for forest perpetnation, and this is widely true for farmers and other timber owners.

Forestry management Loes hand iu hand with agriculture. A plan for forests means a plan for fields. Submaryinal, farmed-out, badly eroded land will be returned to the geutle mantle of forexts, for ex ample, and fertile areas be reclaincd from forests for acriculture

## PUBLICATIONS-FREE

Your state will have its own publications for the farmer, forester, orchardist, housewife, etc. which may usnally be had free of charge, (Ask your county Extension Agent.) Such publications can le supplemented by a vast list of farmers' and homemakers publications from the Tinted States Department of Agriculture. Write to the Division of I'ublications, Office of Information, USDA, Washingtou 25, D.C., or your State Extension Agent-see page 6\%.

## ORCHARDS AND CHEMICAL CONTROLS

The last blossoming season in the apple orchards of New Fngland. at least, was drowned-and preceded and followed hy as much rainfall as is ofteu seen iu these parts. The result of this was inmediate and continued development of bad scab conditions. If there is any thing really new that the orchardist has learned it is that the con ditions causing scab shond be offset, or controlled, hefore they start. Or if conditions caunot be controlled, then he should sef about controlling and eliminating the scab itself bofore it is really ruinous. We know now from daily radio information from entomologlsts and agriculturists what the temperature is, is likely to lie (and moisture conditions) and therefore how the danger of seab will develop. And we meet it with the almost immediate applications of onr fugkiciles before seat) explodes llke thonsands of fountains from the bottom leaves to the top of all our trees.

A generation ago we were meeting the scah onsets with liquillime sulphur, then milder forms of sulphur (in paste form or dry wettable or michronized) or with other materials known variously as lhenyl Mercury, Phygon, Fermate (Ferbaus) and others

As recommended for the state of New LIampshire by the entomologists and state and extension horticulturists still other materials are snggested as worth a trial this year and these are Capatan ( Sr 406 ), Crag Fruit Fungicide $3+1$ and Phygon dust. And so it groes on the apple scab picture.

As for insecticides: after the petals lave fallen and the bees Nopped working, the use of lead a rsenate with DD'T is still resperted for everything from Curculio to Colling moth, but, for the everincreasing mite family. Tepp and Parathion (and they hoth mmst be used with masks and gloves). and for aphids-Tepp, Parathon, or Nicotine. Comparatively new materials that are coming into nse are Aramite (especially for red mites), Ovotran for use against the
esg and nrmphal stages of mites, and Melathon, also a miticide, especially effective against the adults. There is much eise new in the apple world that cannot be covered th two paragraphs, including further experiments with the chemical thinning of the apple crop, and the production of constantly immoved sprayers and dusters of the concentrate types.

We are looking foi someone who will produce a really workable mechanical ample picker. Not as yet-if ever.

## TIIE NOIL ABOU'T US

Dr. A. A. Nitikin is director of Agricultural resench of the Tennessee Corporation, Atlanta. Ceortia, an authority on trace elements in oner sulls. What he wrote in 1900 in the Southern Seedsman is as important, and to most of us as little known now, as it was then.

Our three major elements (nitrogen-phosphorous-potash), usually the only inqredients of most of our commercial fertilizers, are not nsually sufficient to rellace in the soil elements that have been lost hy erosion. the overuse of the big three elment fertilizers. loss of trace elements by crops, acidity, amount of colloidal material iu the soll. or orranic material (humus).

The table below gives this story aud more.

| TKACE ELEMENT |  | FUNCTIONS | IN RLANT LIFE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Element | Function in Plants | Deficiency Symptoms | Important <br> leticiency <br> Diseases | Causes of Deficiency in Soil |
| Copper | 1. Seed pro. <br> 2. Chloro phyll for mation. <br> 3. Oxidative enzyme produc tion. | lark enlor followed by possible chtorosis. Wilting. Stunting. | "Yellow <br> tip" of onions. <br> "Dieback" <br> of citrus. | Peat. <br> Organic Sand. leachable Portsmouth. |
| Mancanese | 1. Seed production. <br> 2. Carbohy drate metabolism. <br> 3. Enzymatic action. <br> 4. N.\&C. assimilation. | Chlorosis. <br> Green reins. <br> Necrosis. <br> Retariled <br> growth. | "Grey <br> speck" <br> of oats. <br> "Marsh <br> spot" <br> of peas. | High pH. sandy leachable Overliming. |
| Zinc | 1. Seed firoAnction. <br> 2. Chlorophyll formation. <br> 3. Promotes growth. | Necrosis. <br> Chlorosis. <br> Small <br> mottled <br> leares. <br> Rerlinced <br> fruit. | "French ing" of citrus. " White bud" of corn. <br> "Little <br> leaf" of peach. <br> "Rosette" <br> of pecars. <br> "Bronzing" <br> of tung <br> foliage. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High pH. } \\ & \text { Over- } \\ & \text { Mining. } \\ & \text { Sandy } \\ & \text { leachable. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Iron | Chlorophyll formation. | Chlorosis Tips and margin remain green. | Chlorosis of garclenias, and other plants. | Calcareous. <br> Peat. <br> Sandy |
| Molybdenum | Increases N . fixation. | Aottling fol lowed ly necrosis of teaf edges. No fruit produced. |  | Acld |

As shown in the above table it can be seen that most of the trare elements help in the formatiou of chlorophyll-and if the foliage tums pale, it is due to lack of these elements.

Seeds are natural storage vants-high in copper and zinc, and so for piants grown for seed the insurance of these elements is highiy tmportant. Sone plants are especially hifh in manganese. To provide plants with trace elements, they can either be given suluble saits in the soil around them or their foliage sprajed or flasted with mentral salts. Snch applications at the proper time and in the proper dosage will help control diseases-copper, for instance. controls blight and zinc certaiu bacterial diseases such as Bacterial shot on peaches.

A typical formula for spraying fruit and ornamental trees with neutral trace elemeuts should contain:
1 lb . basic copper sulphate
$2 \mathrm{llis}$. neutral nanganese
1 nb. neutral zinc compound
per 100 gallons spray

A suitable dust should coutain :
5 lbs. basic copleer suppliate
10 lis. neutral zine compound ler 100 lbs. dust mixture

The above may be used in one treatment with fungicides and insecticldes.

Soluble salts may be recommended for use in combinatiou with regular fertilizers at the following concentrations per ton:

$$
20 \mathrm{lbs} \text { copper sulphate }
$$

40 lbs . Manganese sulphate
20 lbs zinc sulphate
"The blood of the Hower is an expression of what is in the seed."

## WEEDS AND WISDOM

Lots of thlngs kill weeds nowadays-not the least of which is still mechanical cultivation and the old-fashioned hoe. But it you are consideriug the treatment of weeds in four lotato fields one expert has thls to suggest:

Where anutal grasses are not tronblesome, ${ }^{2}-4$-D applied pre or post emergence will do an excellent job of broad leaf weed control, though it does cause a serions distortion of the foliage. Where only broad-leafed weeds are a prollem, Dow Selective Weed Killer or Sinox $W$ at rate of one gallon per acre is satisfactory. Where barn grass or other annual grasses are a problem, Premerge or Sinox PE is more satisiactory, killing barn grasses up to height of two inches.

These are dinitros and slould be used, unlike the hormone types, before the potatoes merge.

To kill the tons of the potatoes and thus prevent late biight, the use of a rotobeater set high is favored rith the additional use of some Killer chemical-such as Sodium Arsenite-two gallons to a $40 \%$ Solium Arsenite liquid.

## HELPFUL INSECTS

Horticulture summarizes some of the latest in the discovery and use of bugs, etc., that man can use to fight other insect pests:
"hrom the field of lorticultural research comes the report that entomologists are using helptinl insects to control destructive pests. Amoug them are folinge-feding beetles from Australia that were used to destroy 100,000 acres of the Klamath weed in California.
"Likewise an insect baravite of the eitrus blackyr, introduced from India into citrus-urowing areas in Mexico. shows promise of controlling this pest and reducing its threat against the citrus areas of the United States.
"At the Compecticut Apricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Raimon L. Beard has been working with a tiny wasp that poisons insects a thousand times its own size with he venom of its sting. The renom kills its victim by rendering the muscles unrespousive to nerre stimulation."

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## Eighty Years Ago

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No typewriting machines.
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No electric motors.
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No dining cars.
No 60 miles an hour.
No 22 -knot steamers.
No 30-knot torpedo boats.
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No breech loading guns.
No Maxim guns.
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## 'QUAKE FORECAST

Earthquake periods are on the Moon's phase. The greatest strain on the earth is at Full, New, First Quarter, Last Quarter, and if the Moon is north of the equator the northern Hemisphere is most likely to be affected, and when in the south the southern Hemisphere. The periods are T2 hours each side of the time of Full and New Moon. and 24 hours each side of the time of Last and First Quarter Moon. Ahout $80 \%$ of earthquakes occur in these periods. Earthquakes can occur at any time or at any place, but the Sun's rays are refleeted from the Moon on the Earth with a greater strain at these periods. Very truly yours.

Dr. H. Field Sinith. St. Petersburg, Fla.
From these tables rou will note the significant possible earthquake dates in $19 \overline{2} t$ are as follows:
January 10, 11, 16-20.
February 9, 10, 15-19.
March 10, 11, 17.
April 9. 10.
May $1-4,8,9,31$.
June $9,10,22-25,30$.
Julv 20-24, 29, 30.
August 18~22, 28 . Sentember 17-21. October 11, 12, 16-20. November 9, 10, 15-19. Deeember 3-5, 14-16.

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## PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS, ETC. IN 1954

America has no nationwide holidays. Each state deterinines its own. In the table that follows (*) indicates those quite genezally observed by all states; (**) indicates those for only certain states; and (***) indicates days usmally observed in some localities though probably not ohserved as holidays. Only continemal United States is covered here. These datos are also all indicated on right hand calendar pages (13-35) in ablireviated form.

Jan. 1 (*) New Year's Day
Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans Jan. 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's Birthday (South)
Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur Day (Ark.)
Jan. 30 (**) F. D. R.'s Day
Feb. 12 (*) Abraliam Liucoln's Birthday
Fel. 14 (**) Admission Day (Arizona)
l'eh. if (***) Valentine's Day
Felb. 15 (***) Susan B. Authony Day
Feh. 22 (*) George Washington's Birthday
Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nebraska)
Mar. 2 ( $^{(* *)}$ Mardi Gras (Ala.. Fia., La.)
Mar.? (**) Texas Independence Inas
Mar. 7 (**) Burbank Day (Cal.)
Mar. 15 (**) Jackson Day (Tennessee)
Mar. 17 (**) St. Patrick's or Evacuation Day (Roston)
Mar. 2- (**) Maryland Day
Apr. 1 (**) State Election (Michiェan)
.Inr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. Car.)
Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Ala., No., Neb., Okla., Y'a.)
Apr. 14 (***) Pan American Day
Apr. 16 (**) Good Priday Conn., 1)el.. Fla.. La.. M11., Ninn.. N.' J.. Penn. \& Tenn.)

Apr. 19 (**) Easter Monday ( $N$. C.)

Alp. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.)
Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto Day $^{\left({ }^{*}\right)}$ (Texas)
Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day
Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss.)
Apr. 20 (**) Fast Day (N. H.)
Apr. 30 (***) Arbor Day
May 4 (**) R. I. Independence Day
May 9 (***) Mother's Day

May 10 (**) Memorial Day (N. C. \& S. C.)
May 15 (**) Armed Forces Day
May ${ }^{20}$ (**) Mecklenburg Day (N. C.)

May 30 (*) Decoration or Memorial Day
June 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day (Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga.. Ky., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex. \& Va.)
June 14 (**) Flag Day (Mo. \& 1'a.)
Jine 15 (**) Pioneer Day (Illaho) June $17{ }^{(* *)}$ Bunker Hill Day (Suffolk County... Mass.)
June 20 (**) West Virginia Day
June 20 (***) Father's Day
Jnly 4 (*) Independence Day
July 13 (**) Forrest's Das (Tenn.)
July 24 (**) Pionerr Day (Itahl) Aug. 1 (**) Colorado Day
Aug. 14 (**) Victory Day (Ark.. R. I.)

Aug. 1f (**) Bennington, Vt. Battie Day
Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long Day (La.)
Sept. 6 (*) Labor Day
Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.)
Sept. 12 (**) Defonder's Day ind.)
Sept. 13 (**) Election Day (Me.) Sept. 16 (**) Cherokee Day $^{(*)}$ (Olia.)
Sept. 17 (***) Citizenship Day
Sent. 28 (***) Am. Indian Day
Oct. 4 (**) Missouri Day
Oct. $10\left(^{* *}\right.$ ) Okla. Hisi. Day
Oct. 11 (**) Pulaski Day (Nel.)
Oct. 12 (*) Columbus Day
Oct. 24 (***) Thited Nations Day
Oet. 31 (**) Nerada Jay
Nov. 1 (**) All אaints' Day (Lat.)
Nov. 2 (*) Election Day
Nov. ${ }^{4}\left({ }^{(0 k} 1 \text { ) }\right)^{(*)}$ Will Hogers Day (Okla.)
Nov. 11 (*) Arniistice Day
Nor. 23 (**) Repudiation Day (Ad.)
Nov. 25 (*) Thanksgiving Day
Dec. 7 (**) Delaware Day
Dec. 21 (***) Forefather's Day
Dec. 25 (*) Christmas Day

## 75

## MONKEY, CELESTIAL FORE-RUNNER FOR MAN?

The monkey, for those who hold with Darwin at least, made the way for man on earth. Missing link or not, there are those who see us first as gesatanic globules, yearning, wrowing, reaching, finally soreeching into our present form. But the monkey got there first. His cocoannt fun in jungle trees, somewhat abstrusely perhap, may be the first beginnings of modern baseball. But those days are not these.

Man is now concerned with onter space, and according to an Air Foree disclosure in the American liocket society News of Jannary, 19\%3, the monkers also liave licen there first. leastwise into 200.000 feet of it. Man still groping and earthbound considers something like 70,000 as his best effort.

Cnfortunat ly, althongh the monkeys survived this initial experience out there, they could not chatter about it afterwards. It seems that the protection of instrumentation necessary to record their physiological reactions during the trip in an Aerobee Rocket reduired anesthetizatlon of the beasts. But a coulle of mice went along too. One of them, thoating free in a smooth drum, is reported to have completely lost its sense of direetion and orientation. The other, in a drum eontaining a small shelf, was able to cling to it, orient himself, command his body at will, and did not float in space. No mminimal effects were experienced however by either monkeys or mice'from their brief initial aeceleration of $15 . g$, and a longer foree of 3 to 4 g which lasted for 15 seconds. (Whether 15 g is the equivalent of one zombie, and 3 to $4 g$ the same as 3 or four double martinis the Air Force does not ehoose to disclose.) We take it there is some similitude in view of the official caution at the end of the Air Force report: "Physiological results ohtained with monkeys and mice ean only be applied with cantion to men."

As a result of these things no doubt one of these days we will see nonkeys dressed in ehef's outtits riding along Dr. Yincent J. Schapfer's newly diseoverer "mysterious wind tuncel in the sky" some 20.1000 to 50,000 feet in the air at speeds from 80 to 200 miles per hour. Perliaps as "Good Humor" boys they will lo serving iee cream dises in Hying saucers to risitors from stardon along route.

That monkeys by and large, however, are not taking to these experiments nearly as mueh as man expeets them to is seen in the following Associated Press Despatel which appeared last January in The Boston Post:

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)-"A eargo plane landed at Idlewild Airport from London today with $5: 3$ cases of Rhesus monkeys consigned to various hospitals for research purposes.

The door was opened and ont stepped one two, three- 11 little monkeys before somelody slammed the door shut. The 11 monkeys took off in 11 different dircetions.

Three climbed the airport's 10 -story control tower. Others hid under parked cars. Mcn chased them, but ali the monkeys eventually got away. Most were last seen heading for the suburbs.
Sceral hours later. however, poliee, reported a monkey loose many miles away on the Bowery-Manhattan's Skid Row. They were uneertain whether it cane from Idlewild. doubting that any monkey could go so far so tast."

There is still talk of enurse about roeket trlps to the moon. Doetors of Space Medieine. like Dr. Hubertus Strughold at the Randolph Airbase in san Antonio. Texas. assures us that he can get passengers there alive if rocket makers ean get the ships there. And J. P. Colbert of the University of Nebraska is contident that hefore this century is up the trill will take but a mere nine hours ont. with two hours at the mon for sightseeing, and thirteen honrs in which to coast bark. It could be of conrse that these monkers. like ourselves, want no part of any sueh trip. Skid Row being tar more fun.

The final report of the Ad Hoe Space Flight Committee of the Ameriean Roeket Society in these matters. withont any consultation with the monkeys or the miec, may he summarised as follows:
a. Space flight is a basie ehallenge to the progress of mankind and will ultimately prove to be worth the cost and effort required
1). Successful fight from the earth and return of satcllite. lunar, and interplanetary space ships will somm day be terlinically feasible.
c. The suceessful development of a rocket-propolled space ship requires the suceessful solution of many basic problems in the development of long-range guided missiles.
d. For the purpose of building up experience and knowledge in an orderly tashion, the following projects slould be emplasized and supported in the sequence indieated: Hish altitude sounding rockets, ground to ground unnanned guided velicles: orhital (satelite)
vehicles; manned, returnable, lunar, or luterplanetary vehieles.

## SUPERSTITION, INTERPLANETARY AND OTHERWISE!

According" to the Brltish l'ublication "Prediction," superstition is a major American industry. "More than $10,000,000$ people," says a report, "are carrying rabbits' feet in their pockets, and $3,300,000$ are sold ench year. Four years ago an enterprising business man found a way to grow four leaf clover in the Panama Canal Zone. Today lt is said $30,000,000$ people buy them every year. But the rabhits' feet devotees are wasting thelr money, and their faith, if the legend is true that 'the lucky rabbit's foot must actually be the left hind leg of a wild hare shot with a silver bullet in a graveyard in the dark of the moon on Friday the 13 th by a red-haired, cross-eyed, bowlegged man riding a white horse.'"

Whlch, with our knowledge of how the British tongue is often found in the cheek, seems to us somewhat mure amusing than the "sthmulating conceptlon" of Major Joseph Schaflier in Weltall-Elektrizidad und Wetter that the sun and each of the planets is an electro-magnet and that their mutual intlucnce on each other accounts for cyclones, and deep depressions which cause our weather. Just how "stimulating" such ideas can be is revealed in studying this whole school of "Ylanetary Precessional Trend Lines." One member of it was so stimulated by it during our study he purported to forecast months, years ahead, all the troublesome, turbuleut spots on the earth's mmediate surface which aeroplanes slould avoid. He was perfectly slncere in stating that, had his system been consulted, practically every major air dlaster in years gone hy could have been avoided. The last we saw of him he was headed for the White House.

More appalling than thls, however, if an artlele in TIME Magazine is belng quoted correctly for us, is the construction of " $85 \%$ accurate weather forecasts by the Radio Corporation of America with the aid of Astrology . . . by studying the planetary aspects to foresee when exceptlonally strong magnetic storms are llkely to disturb wireless communicatlon." It seems amazlng to us that RCA, an American lnstitution which owes so very much to hard headed practical science should allow itself any sustained beliefs, in the fantastic and the fanclful.

But then we can not argue that some precedent is not to be found for this sort of reasoning $\ln$ an authority of far greater stature than is ours. For none other than Benjamin Franklin $\ln$ the Preface to his Poor kichard's Alinanac for 1739 put limself on record as perhaps the founder of this school.
"Ignorant men wonder how." he wrote, "we astrologers foretell the weather so exactly unless we deal with the old black devil. Alas! 'tis as easy as-. For mistance, the stargazer peeps at the heavens through a long glass. He sees perhaps Taurus or the Great Bull in a mighty chase, stamping on the foor of his honse, swinging his tail about, stretching out his neck, and opening wide his mouth. 'Tis natural from the appearances to judge that this furious bull is puffing, hlowing. and roaring. Distance being considered and time allowed for all thls to come downthere you have wind and thunder.
"He spies Virgo ..judges rightly what she's about... finds that next Spring we shall have a fine April shower."

Would that the modern substitution of prudery for the straight unvarnished English of a few centurles ago did not prevent us from reprinting the preceding paragraph of Franklin's in full!

## MARS NEARS NEAREST APPROACH TO THE EARTH

When Mars comes to opposition this year on June $24 t h$, it will be abont $40,000.000$ miles away. This is a prelude to the next opposition which will occur late in Angust, 1956, when the earth and Mars will be closest together, even nearer one annther than they will he in 195 t.

These unnsually close approaches of Mars and the earth are awaited by astronomers, slnce they are inricularly opportune times to study the phatet. Oppositions of Mars are always the pest times for such study, hint Mars can be as far away as almost $63,000,000$ iniles at one opposition antl as close as $35,000,000$ miles at another. Its opposition in 190 e will he one of the latter.

These particularly close approaches occur at intervals of 15 or 17 years. letween one such and the next, major developments in scientific equipment often occur. The new equipment developed since Mars' last near apiroach to the earth may well reveal important new information uot only at this year's opposition, hut especially at that iwo vears hence.

For those who are not astronomers, these near approaches of Mars are visually exciting, since Mars reaches great brilliance at such tiues.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVES

OF THE MOST NOTED CALAMITIES, ON THE OCEAN, 1588-1833
Ye lost companions of distress, adieu! Your toils and pains, and dangers are no more, The tempest now shall howl unheard by you, While ocean smites in vain the trembling shore.

Falconer
BY CHARLES ELLMS, \& A. \& C. B. EDWARDS, 1836.


LADY HOBART ON ICE, 1803 (Grand Banks)


MEDUSA STRANDED, 1817 (Africa)



THE PHOENLX'S HURRICANE, 1780 (Cuba)


THE KENT AFIRE, 1827 (Bay of Biscay)


LE JACQUES' LEAKS, 1558 (Off Brazil)


MAN OVERBOARD, 1816 (Finisterre)


THE ALBION WRECK, 1822 (Ireland)


THE PRINCE AFIRE, 1752 (France)


HEN COOP RAFT, 1817 (Arguin Bank)


HOTTENTOT PRIZE, 1782 (Caffraria)


MR. MERITON, 1786 (Purbeck)


NEWFOUNDLAND RESCUER, 1830


ISABELLA'S CREW, 1833 (Hastings)


OD SAVES CAP'N RILEY, 1816 (Africa)


THE CENTAUR, 1782 (Atlantic)



MARGARET WRECK, 1810 (Saiem)


PEROUSE'S SHALLOPS, 1786 (Patagonia)


THE GROSVENOR, 1782 (Good Hope)


## WORD CHARADES

## (Answers on page 109)

## 1

My first to do with funds we have to spare,
My next is one we cherish with much care:
My last will shut us $\ln$ or set us free,
Just as we use it as you soon will see.
My whole all men of sclence love to do,
And find it ever well repays them to.

2
In my first we sometimes ride,
In my second of confide;
And in my whole we take a pride If it is a beauty.
In my first we move with speed, About my second fret indeed;
But keep my whole from dust well freed
For it is a duty.
3
From toils of life and from the noonday heat
My first and second yield a calm retreat,
Inviting each to stillness and to sleep,
At once the brows to cool, the sense to steep.
But he would combine the two in haste,
Venturing the sweets of both at once to taste,
May rest so long as never more to rise,
May sleep till death forever close his eyes.

## 4

My first obstructs the rlver's rapid course,
And harnesses for man its mighty force
My next steals o'er each mortal day by day.
And fast his useful moments glide away.
From fallure of my first my whole ensues,
Sweeps desolatlon o'er the distaut views.

My first divldes with rest and motlon;
Conveys to please a great proportion.
My last a word of trifing sound May be a horse, a cat, or hound.
my whole, of blue, green, brown or red,
Becomes worn out by constant tread.

Edith Finney
6
My lovely first a general gladuess spreads

When oer the lawn the blithesome step sha treads.
Cheered by her smile the flowers around her spring,
In grateful stralns the feathered warblers sing.
My next with danger threatens the approach
Of those who would upon its bounds encroach,
Not so my so my whole 'round which at close of day
The youthful peasants join in gambols gay.

## 7

My first a friend, companion, guide,
Is loving staunch and cheery
My second has a cleanslng slde; My third denotes a theory;
My whole I hope is held by few. To bore and make us weary.

## 8

I stood beside the tlme worn mill And gazed upon wo first
While 'gainst its side the waters still
In maddened fury burst.
Upon the mill I turned my eyes
And viewed its crumbling wall.
My second I saw without surprise
Ere long would cause its fall.
For storm and fiood, time and decay
Had vexed the miller's soul,
Hls trembllng lips could scarce portray
The greatness of my whole.
9
My first and my second are yellow as gold;
My last is swift and alry.
My whole darts over the verdant fields
As daintlly as a fairy.
Edith Finney
10
$M y$ first my second and my whole,
Mean the same thing repeated o'er;
And yet, although it seems absurd.
Each of them too means something more.

## 11

My first is neither bad nor good,
May please or may offend you;
My second is a thirsty mood
May very much befriend you.
My whole, though teriued a cruel word,
May yet appear a lind one:
It often may with joy be heard,
With tears may often blind one.

## 112 POUNDS OF BUTTONS

Beautiful, HIGH QUALITY buttons, ideal for dresses, skirts, Blouses, etc. All colors, designs and sizes, including dozens of deluxe matching "sets". TREMENDOUS BARGAIN! Full 13/2 lbs. almost 1000 buttons, enough for years. Only $\$ 1.39$ plus C.O.D. postage - or, save by sending $\$ 1.39$ plus 21 for postage and handling (total $\$ 1.60$ prepaid). Satisfaction Guaranteed. FREE, 1000 yards of thread - given with larger 2 lb . button assortment, for only $\$ 2.00$ prepaid. GRANDMA GOODWIN, Dept. G47C, Girard, Illinois.

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Name
Address
Postoffice $\qquad$ State

* Used also world over for activating composts.


## OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES

(Answers on page 109)

## Conundrimes

1. What is that wheh divides by uniting and unites by divid1ng?
2. Why is a knock at the door like an overcoat?
3. What is that which sometimes kicks though it has no fert?
4. When is a man in debt over his cars?
5. Why are bad boys like old trimks:
6. Whinn slonuld a newspaper be the sharpest?
7. Whell is boat like a witness summoned to court?
8. What is that which no one wants and no one wants to lose?

## Riddles

## 1

None can locate the subject of my riddle,
For all the world would seek its race in vain.
Cut it asunder almost in the middle,
And in our very midst its place is plain.
An aching void, an absolute negation,
Into the opposite extrome it breaks;
With just a gap to mark their - new relation

Each letter still the same position takes.

2
Why should we seek strange enigmatic texts
For subjects fit to puzzle and perplex,
For what we daily think on ncarly viewed
Abomads with riddles little understood.
Sucls then am I; nor need I a disguise,
Being already veiled from human eyes.
I'm still approaching nearer, ever near,
Yet none of me can ever say, 'tis herc.
And though sufficient evils me attend
The liopes of thousands still on me depend.
For me the miser hoards his golden heaps,
For me the devolec pale vigils keeps.
Thounh I could never yet be said to be,
Yet what was me you every day may see.

3
Nature the richest of her treasures grave,

The artful structure of my frame to build.
Tho' I no proper life or motion have
Mankind to me their lawiul honage yicld.
The hand that made me ne'er my right possessed,
The hands that gave me ne'cr my owners were.
Nor thery who won me hardly ever guessed
How dearly bought their wishedfor conquests are.

## Anagrams

1
On me the records of the years depend,
And when I die all history has an end;
Turn me about and I will then proclaim,
With cries of anguish or with breath of fame,
That dceds that else might lie within the tomb
Of silence waiting for the day of doom.
Turn me again and I become so small
You searcely can discover me at all;
Turn me onee more and then you will peruse
In plainest prose some striking bit of news.

A tender sapling I am found, Erect and rootcd in the ground, With head to every brceze inclined;
But turn me and I leave my bed With mantling branches on my head,
And travel flecter than the wiud.

## Problems

1. What number of two digits is that which is the same rerersed whose squarc, cube, and fonrth power are each the same When reversed?
2. The owner of a set of books of uuiform thickness and binding, and standing in recular order unon the shelf, found on consulting volumes one and two that a worm had eaten in a straight line through from the first pare of volume one to the last nase of volume two. If the pates of eath hook were together one inch in thickness, and each corer was one-eiglith of an inch thick, what was the distance bored?

## CONCENTRATED MHLK

The May 1951 Montluly Review of the Iederal Reserve Lank of Boston gave an interesting account of the introduction of concentrated milk into the boston market for the first time on March 1 of that year. At that time savings of from $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}^{6}$ per quart on homorenized Vitamin D fortified milk (11/2 to 2 C क on regular milk) were apparent at retail outlets. Some 5 to 64 a quart savings were possible at cash and carry stores. Fluid milk of excellent quality and taste is obtained by adding two parts water. Seems like an excellent idea especially for towns Where trips to the store are infrequent - and nowadays, deliveries are almost never. Since then, however, we have not heard anything more about it. Wonder why.

## LONGEST ECLIPSE

Aceording to a United Press release from Bangkok what may be a record total eclipse of the sim will be seen over Thailand on Jume 20 , 195. It will last for seven minutes or according to Thai astronomers louger than any during the past 2000 years.

## LOOK

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## MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS - 1953

Courtesy: Amprican Automobile Asbociation

| State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Op. Ihi. } \\ & \text { Speed } \\ & \text { Max. } \\ & \text { (R-rea- } \\ & \text { sonable) } \end{aligned}$ | Date new license plates can be used | Driving license* Minimum age | Gasnline tax | Percent sales tax | Period of stayl | Safety responElbility law | Certificate of title required |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | R | Oct. 1 | 16 | \$. 115 | 1 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Arizona. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 18 | . 05 | 2 | \%epral | A | yes |
| Arkansas. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 18 | . 065 | 2 | 30 days | A | yes |
| California | 55 | Jinn. 1 | 16 | . 045 | 3 | 3 | A | yes |
| Colorado. | 60 | On issue | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Conncốticut | 45 | Feb. 15 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Delamare. | 65 | 3 mos bth. | . 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| D. C.. | 25 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Florida. | 60 | Jan. 5 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Georgia. | 65 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 3 | 30 days | A | no |
| Idaho. | R | Uec. 15 | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Illinois. | R | On issue | 15 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Indiana | R | Jan. 2 | 16 | . 04 |  | 60 days | A | yes |
| Iowa. | R | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Karsas. | R | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | D | yes |
| Rentucky | 60 | Dec. 28 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | A | ses |
| Louisiana. | 60 | J8n. 1 | 15 | . 07 | $\dot{2}$ | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Maine. | 45 | J)ec. 25 | 15 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Maryland. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | C | yes |
| Massachusetts | 40 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Michigan. | R | On sale | 16 | . 06 | 3 | 90 days | A | yes |
| Minnesota. | 60 | Nov. 1 | 15 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Mississippi. | 60 | Nov. 1 | 17 | . 08 | 2 | Reiproal | A | no |
| Missouri. | R | On issue | 16 | ;03 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Montana. | 5.5 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 06 |  | 30 days | A | yes |
| Nebraska. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 151/2 | . 06 | 1i | ${ }_{3}$ | A | yes |
| Nevada. . . . . | R | Deo. 1 | 16 | . 0.55 |  | No limit | A | yes |
| New Hampshire | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | no |
| New Jersey... | 50 | Mar. 1 | 17 | . 03 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| New Mexico. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 14 | . 06 | 2 | 90 days | B | yes |
| New York. ... . | 50 | Jian. 1 | 18 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | A | no |
| North Carolina | 55 | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 07 | $3{ }^{11}$ | Reciprocal | B | yes |
| North Dakota.. | 50 | On issue | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Ohio. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 3 | R.eciprocal | A | yes |
| Oklahoma | 65 | 1)ec. 11 | 16 | . 065 | 2 | 60 days | A | yes |
| Oregon. | 55 | On issue | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Ponnsylvana | 50 | Mar. 15 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Rhode Island. . | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| South Carolina. | 55 | Sept. 18 | 14 | . 07 |  | 90 days | A | no |
| South Dakota . | 60 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 05 | $31{ }^{19}$ | 90 days | D | yes |
| Tcunessee. | R | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 07 | 2 | 30 days | A | yes |
| Texas. | 60 | Fcb. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Utah. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Vermont | 50 | Mar. 1 | 18 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Yirginia... | 55 | Mar. 15 | 15 | . 06 |  | 60 days | A | yes |
| Washington... | 50 | Nov. 15 | 16 | . 005 | 3 | Reoiprocal | A | yes |
| West Virginia. Visconsin... | 55 | June 20 | 16 | . 05 |  | 90 days | A | yes |
| Wisconsin.... | 65 | $\mathrm{O}_{\text {n }}$ issue | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Wyoming. . . . . | 60 | Dec. 1 | 15 | :07 | 2 | 90 days | A | yes |

1Applies to nonresidents. The term "rcciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the ideatical privileges grantod by his home state to nonresident motorists. In some states visitors must register within a specified time. In most states persous who intend to reside perma nently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a limited period Acquisition of employment or placing children in public school is often considered intention to reside permanently.
sNone on used cars.
sUntil expiration of home registration.
sThree months before current registartion expires.
8 Use tax on new ears, first registration of used cars
sBill of sale must be filed.
sPermit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained arter 30 days.
ss $\$ 15$ maximum.
ssRegistry tax on first registration in statc.
South Dakota docs not requirc. All other states do.
Elcven states increased Gas or Sales Tax from 1952 for 1953. Six more either have or are considering increases for 1954.


From powering the tractor to oiling the whetstone

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## DIGEST OF LATEST AVAILABLE FISH AND GAME LAWS

## Courtesy: State Commissioners

Open seasons Include both diates, "Rabbit" includes "bare": "quall" includes "partrldge" In South; "grouse" includes Canada grouse, sharptailed, ruffed (knowi as partridge in North and pheasant in South) and other members of famlly except prairle chickens; ptarmigan and suge hen. As many states do not complete laws for 1953-54 until after mur press date, VER1FY in every case for changes even though the shanges from year t) year arc not as a rule sensatlonal. Limits are daily except those in italics which are seasonal.

JUNE 15, 1953
$\sigma^{7}$ males only. † local exceptlons. $\ddagger$ non-resldent exceptions. \# Pounds.

| State and Specles | Scasous |  | State and Specles | Seasons |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mabama <br> Decr | Nov. 20-Jan. $1 \dagger$ d $^{\text {a }}$ | 9 | Callf. (cont.) Cathish. sham | No closed season | 5 |
| Rabbit | Oct. 16-Fcb. 20 | 6 | Colorado |  |  |
| Squirrel | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { N-Oct. } 15 \text {-Jan. } 15 \\ \text { S-Nov. } 1 \text { Jan. } 1 \end{array}\right.$ | 6 | Deer |  | 1 |
| Muskrat (fur). |  |  | Elk ${ }^{\text {Bear }}$ | Oct. 15-31 $\dagger$ |  |
| Otter | Nov. 20-Jan. 31 |  | ${ }^{\text {Bear }}$ Antelop | Oct. 13-15-Nov, 7-9 |  |
| quall | Nov. 22-Feb. 20 | 5 | Quail | Not set |  |
| Buss | No closed searon | 10 | Pheasant | Not set | 3 |
| White. bass | No closed season | 15 | Rrout | Oct. 15-Dec. 31 | 5 |
| Bream | No closed season | 30 | White | Ma | 6 |
| Crappie, wh. peh. | No closcd season | 20 | White Fish | M | 6 |
| Jack Salmon | No closed season | 10 | All other fish | (Open all year) | 0 |
| W.-eye pike | No closed season | 15 | All other ish | (Open all year) | 10 |
| Alaska | Oct. 1-15 | 1 | Connecticut <br> Deer |  |  |
|  | (E.Aug.20-Nov. $22 \sigma^{\circ}$ | 2 | Deer | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 Nov. 1-1)ec. 31 | 0 |
| Deer | (W.Aug.20-Nov. $15 \mathrm{c}^{7}$ | 2 | Squirre | Oet. 17-Nov. 25 | 30 |
|  | E. Sep. 15-30 ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  | Quail | Oct. 17-31 |  |
| Moose | W. Sep. 1-20, | 1 | Pheasant ${ }^{7}$ | Oct. 17-Nov. 28 | 15 |
|  |  |  | Grouse | Oct. 17-N゙or. 28 | 15 |
| Bear. br. \& grz. | Sept. 1-June $30 \dagger$ <br> (E. Sept. 1-Jan. 20 | 2 | Raccoon Trout | Oct. 17-Dec. 31 Apr 16-July 15 | 20 |
| Bear. black | (E. Sept. 1-Jan. 20 (W. No closed season | 8 | Trout | Apr. 16-July 15 <br> Apr. 16-Oct. 31 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |
| Carlbou | Special Zones | 2 | Plckerel | Apr. 16-1reb. 9 | 6 |
|  | [E. Aug. 20-Not. 22 | $1 \pm$ | Wall-cye |  | 6 |
| Mountaiu goat | (W. Sep. 1-Oct. 31 | $1+$ | Bass, black | July 1-Oct. 31 | 10 |
| Mountain sheep | Aug. 20-31 $\dagger$ <br> Sept 1-Mar $31+$ | $1 \pm$ | ${ }_{\text {Berch }}{ }^{\text {Bass, }}$ striped | Apr. $16-\mathrm{Feb}, 9$ <br> tpr. $16-\mathrm{ceb}$ | 10 |
| Rabbit Grouse \& | Sept. 1-Mar. $31 \dagger$ <br> Aug. 20-Jan. 31 | 10 | Perch ${ }^{\text {Salmon, sockeye }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tpr. 16-1.cb. } 9 \\ & \text { Apr. 16-Aug. } 31 \end{aligned}$ | 15 5 |
| Grouse \& Ptar'g'n | Aug. 20-Apr. 15 | 10 | Shad |  |  |
| Trout \& grayling | + | $15 \dagger$ | Alewlves | A pr. 12-Jun. 15 |  |
| Arizona |  |  | Delaware |  |  |
| Elk | Nov | 1. | Rabblt | Nov. 15-Dec. 31 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Deer | Oct. 23-28t | 1. | Squirrel | Sent. $15-$ Nov. 1 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Rabblt | No closed season | 6 | Quall | Nov. $15-$ Dec. 31 | 2 |
| Javelina | Feb. 14-28 | 1 | Raccoon | Nov. 1-Jan 31 |  |
| Antelope | Sept.26-29-Oct.3-6 |  | Opossum |  |  |
| Builalo | Oct | 1 | Bass | June 25 -Feb. 1 | 6 |
| Quall | Nov. 28 | 10 | Plke, |  |  |
| Trout | May 5-Sept. 30 |  | w. cyed plke | June 25-Mar. 1 | 6 |
| Horned Toads | Closed |  | Trout | Apr. 16-Aug | 6 |
| Arkansas |  |  | Shad | mar. 1-Jun. 10 |  |
| 1 | Nov. 8-1; | 1 | Florida |  |  |
| Rabblt | Sept. 15-Jan. 31 | 8 | Squlrrel | Nov. 20-Feb. $1+$ | 2 |
| Ariulrrel | Oct. 1-Dec. 31 | 8 | Quail | Nov. 20-Fcb. $1+$ | 0 |
| Quall | Dec. 1-Jian. 31 | 8 | Turkey | Nov. 20-Feb. $1+$ | 8 |
| rurkey | Apr. 1-10 | 1 | Bass, black | No closed season | 8 |
| Bass, black | May 16-Mar. 16 | 8 | Bram, perch | No clased season | 25 |
| Trout | May 16-Oct. 31 | 6 | Tarpon | No closed season |  |
| Pikc, Jack salmon | No closed season No closed scasun |  | Georgla |  |  |
| 13ream, perch lake Bass | No closed scason No closed scason |  | Alligators | No open seasont |  |
| ciallforala |  |  | Deer | Nov. 5-2 | 1 |
| Deer | (C.-Aug. 9-Sent. 14 |  | squirr | Sept. 1-1) 0 |  |
|  | AS-FEept. 20-Oct. 19 | 1 | Quall | Nuv. 25 -Feb. 25 | 5 |
|  | (C,-Aug. 9-Dec. 31 | 2 | Grouse | Nov. 20-Jan. 5 |  |
|  | (S.-Sept 20-1)ec. 31 | 4 | Turkey | Nov. $20-\mathrm{Fcb} .25{ }^{+}$ | 2 |
| Rabblt, Ctn. T. | Nov. $22-$ Dec 4 |  | Rabblt | No closed seasou |  |
| Rabblt, Jack | Jan. 1-Aug. 31 |  | Raccoon |  |  |
| quatl | Nov. 22-Dec. $31+$ | 2 | Opassum | Oct. 1-Feb. 15 |  |
| Phematht | Nov. 22-Dec. 18 | 15 | 13ass, strlpe | No closed season $\dagger$ | 10 |
| Trout (exc. gldn) (sp. wntr seus.) |  |  | Bass, black | No closed seasont | 0 |
| (hp. wntr seas.) salmon | May 3-Oct. $31+$ |  | Bass, rock | No closed seasont | 0 |
| salmon <br> Bass, black | May 3-Ceb. 28 | 15 | l3ass, Ky. or r.- |  |  |
| Sunfish, Perch | May 3-Feb. 28 | 25 | Brearn, perch | No closed seasont No closed seasont | 10 25 |
| Striped Bras | No closed serson |  | Crappie ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | No clused seasont | 15 |



| Michifan |  |  | Nebraska |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bear | Nov．15－30 $\dagger$ | 1 | Deer | Special permits | 1 |
| Rabbit | Oct．1－Mar． $1 \dagger$ | 5 | Quall | Nov．1－25 $\dagger$ | 7 |
| Deer | Nov．15－30 $\dagger$ | 1 | Rabblt | Sept．25－Jan． 31 |  |
| Grouse，prairle chicken | Oct．1－Nov． $10 \dagger$ | 5 | Squirrel | May 1－Dec． 31 | 10 5 |
| Pheasant | Oct． $1-10$（ | 1 | Pheasant | Oct．26－NOr゙， 258 フィ |  |
| Squirrel | Oct．1－20 $\dagger$ | 2 | Grouse | Nov．10－12 $\dagger$ | 2 |
| Trout | Apr．5－Sept． 3 |  | Trout | No clnsed season |  |
| Lake Trout | No clascd season |  | Bass，black | No closed seasont $\dagger$ | 10 |
| Black Bass | No closed season | $5 \dagger$ | Crapple，sunf．， |  |  |
| No．plkc，pk．pch． | Apr．25－Mar． 15 | 5 | rock bass | No closed seascnt | 10 |
| Muskellunge | Apr．25－Sept． 13 |  | Bullheads | No closed seasoot | 15 |
| Crapple，whtl． | No closed season | 25 10 | Catfish | No closed seasont | 10 |
| White bass | No closed season | 10 | Perch | No closed seasont | 25 |
| Crapple，rk． bass，yel．pch． |  |  | Plke，w．－eye， saug．no＇thn． | No closed seasont | 5 |
| bluegills，sun－ | No closed season | $25 \dagger$ | Muskrat． | 1．Dec．15－Mar． 15 |  |
| Esh |  |  | Mink | 2．Nov．15－Jant 15 |  |
| Whinefsh Sturgeon | No closed seasor | 7 2 | Nevada |  |  |
| Sturgeon | Apr． 25 －Sept． 13 | 2 | Antelope | Not set | 1 |
| Minnesota |  |  | Deer | Not set | 1 |
| Deer（130w | Not set | 1 | Quall | Dates not set |  |
| and Arrow） |  |  | Pheasant | Dates not set |  |
| Deer | Not set | 1 | All game flah | Local seasons | 15 |
| S | N | 7 | New Hampshire |  |  |
| Quail | Not set | 10 | Deer | North－Nov．1－30 | 1 |
| Phersant | Not set | 3 | Deer | South－Dec．1－21 |  |
| Rabblt | Not set | 15 | Bear | No closed beason | 3 |
| Raocoon | Not set |  | Rabblt，hare | Oct．1－Mar． Oct 1－NOV． | 5 |
| W．－eycd plke， |  |  | Quail | Oct． $1-\mathrm{Nov} .1$ No open season | 25 |
| no. plke, | \}May 12-Feb. $15 \dagger$ | 8 | Grouse | Oct．1－Dec． 1 | 10 |
| no．plae， <br> pickerel | 1）May 12－meb． 15 |  | Pheasant | Oct．15－N゙ov． 16 ort | 10 |
| Muskeltunge |  | 2 | Trout，brook | May 1－Aug 31 | 2 |
| Bass | June $20-$ Nov． $30 \dagger$ | 6 | Lake Trout | Jan．1－Sept． $30 \dagger$ | 2 |
| Trout | May 1－Sept． $5 t$ | 15 | Lake Trout（fy） | September | 2 |
| Lake Trout | \｛May 2－Sept． 25 | 5 | Trout，golden | A pr．1－Aug． 31 | 4 |
| Crapples，su | （Jan．2－Feb． 15 |  | Bass | July 1－Oct． $31+$ | \＃ |
| wh．\＆rk．bass | May 16－Feb | 15 | Plke－perch | May 28－Oct．31 $\dagger$ |  |
| Catash | May 16－Feb． $15+$ | 10 | Plckerel | May 28－Jan． 31 | $10^{\text {\％}}$ |
| Bullheads | May 16－Feb． $15 \dagger$ | 50 | Mink，otter muskrat |  |  |
| Whiteflsh Buffalo | May 16－Feb． $15 \dagger$ |  |  | Nov．1－Feb． 1 |  |
| Buifalo | May 16－Feb． $15 \dagger$ |  | New Jersey | ， |  |
|  |  |  | Archery |  | 1 |
| Missi | Nov．20－30 $\dagger$ | 1 | Rabbit，squtrrel | Not | 6 |
| Bear | No open season |  | Qunil | available | 10 |
| Rabblt | Any open season | 5 | Grouse |  | 3 |
| Squirrel | Oct．7－Dec． 31 | 5 | Pheasant |  | SU |
| Quall | Dec．10－Feb． $10 \dagger$ | 8 | Trout | Apr．11－Sept． 30 | 8 |
| Turkey | Apr．1－10 | T | Salmon | Apr．11－Sept． 30 | 2 |
| Bass | No closed beuson | 15 | Plke，plek＇， | May 20－Nov． 30 |  |
| Crapple | No closed season | 1.5 | plke－perch <br> Bess bi Os | Jan．1－31 | 10 |
| White perch Sunfish | No closed season | 25 | wego | June 15 －Nov． 30 | 5 |
|  |  |  | Callco，rock bass |  |  |
| M1ssouri |  |  | crapple， |  |  |
| Decr | Not set（res．only） | 1 | Bass，strlped <br> Wh．，yel．pch | A pr．1－Nov． 30 | 10 |
| Rabblt | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { May } 30 \text {-Oct. } 31 \\ \text { Nov. } 10 \text {-Feb. } 28 \end{array}\right.$ |  | Wh．，yel．peh．， catf．，sunf． | No closerl meason | 10 |
| Squirrel | Nov．10－30 | 6 | Nevt Mexico |  |  |
| Quall | Nov：10－Dec． 31 | 10 | Deer | Nov．7－18 |  |
| Stlzostedion | May 30－Nov． 30 |  | E1k | Nov．21－29 $0^{7}$ |  |
| Micropterus | May 30－Nov． 30 | 6 | Bear | （Oct．1－Nov． 3 |  |
| Salmo and |  |  | Bear | （Nov．19－30 |  |
| salvelinus | Mar．1－Nov． 30 | 6 | Antelope | Shooting by |  |
| Roccus \＆morone | Mar．15－Nov． 30 | 9 |  | permitt $0^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Ambloplites | Mar． 15 －Nov． 30 | 9 | Turkey | Nov． $7-$ Nov． $18 \dagger$ |  |
| Chaneobryttus | Mnr．15－Nov． 30 |  | Squirrel | Nov． 7 －Nov． 18 |  |
| Pomoxis | Mar．15－Nov． 30 | 12 |  | （N゙．May 25 －0ct． 31 |  |
| Ictafurus | Mar．15－Nov． 30 | 12 | Trout | S．May 1－Oct． 31 |  |
| Lepomis pallidos？ | Mar． $15-$ Nov． 30 | 12 | Bass，pike pch． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana |  |  | Sunf．，ring pch． | Apr．1－Mar． 31 |  |
| Antelope | Sept．5－Nov， $16 \dagger$ | 1 | and bream |  |  |
| Decr |  | 1 | Bullhd．，Jel．and |  |  |
| Bear | Apr． $15-\mathrm{Nov} .15 \dagger$ | $1+$ | inud catfish | No closed serson |  |
| Elk | $8 \mathrm{get} 15-.\mathrm{Fel} .28 \dagger$ |  | New York |  |  |
| Moose | Sept．15－1）ec． $15 \dagger$ |  | Deer | Oct． $25-$ Nov． $30+0^{7}$ |  |
| Moose | By permit | 1 | Bear | Oct． 25 －Nov． $30 \dagger^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| Cost | Local seasons | $1 \dagger$ | Rabblt | By dept，order | $6+$ |
| Crouse |  |  | Squirrel | Oct． $17-\mathrm{Nov} .21$ | 5 |
| Quall，turkey |  |  | Quall | Nov．1－15 | $4 \dagger$ |
| Bage lien | Dates not set |  | Grouse | Not set | 2 |
| Mun，partridge |  |  | Pheasant $\sigma^{7}$ | Not set | 1 |
| Pheasant |  |  | Raccoon | （N．Oct．25－．Jan． 1 |  |
| All game fish | May 16－Nov． 15 | 15 | Kaccoon | \｛8．Oct． 29 －Nov． 4 |  |



| Tenn，（Cont．） I3lucg1ll bream Catflsh Bufalo | No closed season <br> No closed season No closed season | 30 | Washington <br> Deer <br> Bear <br> Elx | Oct． $11 \dagger$ <br> Oct． $11+$ <br> Nov． $1-11 \sigma^{7}$ <br> Sert 13－30t |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Texas |  |  | Mt．Goat | W．Oct．11－Mar． 31 |  |
| Antelope | Closed |  | Rabbit | （F．Oct．11－1eb． 28 |  |
| Deer | Nov． $16-$ Dec． $31+{ }^{7}$ | 2 | Grouse | Sept．19，20，26， 27 |  |
| Bear | Nov．16－Dec． 31 | 1 |  | Oct．11－25 |  |
| Peccary | Nov．16－Dec．31才 | 2 | Quail | Oct． 11 －Nov． 15 |  |
| Chachalaca | Dec．1－Jan． 16 | 5 | Hungarlan | Oct．11－N゙ov． 15 |  |
| Quall | Dec．1－Jan．16 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 12 | partridge |  |  |
| Turkey | Nov．16－1）ec． $31+{ }^{*}$ | 8 | Whiteflsh | Dec．6－Fcb． $28 \dagger$ | 15 |
| Rass，bl．，sp＇ted | No closed season | 15 | Trout | County seasons | ， |
| Trout | No closed season | 5 | West Virginia |  |  |
| Grapple | No closed season | 25 | Deer | Nov．30－Dec． 2 |  |
| Catash | No closed season | 25 | Rabbl | Nov．11－Jan． 2 |  |
| Utah |  |  | Paccoon | Nov．2－Jan． 9 |  |
| Antelope | Nnt set |  | Bear | Nov．2－26，Dec．7－2 |  |
| leer |  | 1 | squirrel | Oct．1－14，Nov．11－28 |  |
| Bobcat，cuyote． |  |  | Quall | Ǩov．11－Jan． 2 |  |
| fox，llons | No closed season |  | grouse | Oct．1－14－Nov．11－28＋ |  |
| Flk（By permit） |  |  | Turkey | Oct．1－14，Nov．11－28 |  |
| Grouse，gage hen， | By permit |  | Trout，ranw．． brown bk． | Apr．25－Sept． 7 |  |
| prairic chicken | By permit |  | Bass | June 1－Mar． 13 |  |
| Pheasant | vot set | $9+$ | Pickerel | N゙o closed season |  |
| Quall | JNut set | 10 | Muskcilunge， | No closerl season |  |
| Trout | June f－Oct． $11+$ | 12 | Rk．bass，crapple， | No closed season |  |
| Salmon | － | 12 | sunf．，blueglll | Nor closed season |  |
| Vermo |  |  | Catilish | No closed seasun |  |
| cer |  |  |  |  |  |
| Squirrel | Nov．14－27 31 |  | Wisconsin |  |  |
| Rabblt | Oct．1－1－eb． 28 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | Deer | Nov．22－28 |  |
| Quall | No open season |  | Raccoon | Oct．4－Dec． 20 |  |
| Grouse | Oct．1－Oct． 31 | 4 | Squirrel | Oct．4－Jan． 15 |  |
| Bear | No open season |  | Grouse | Oct．4－N゙ov． 16 |  |
| Trout | May 1－Aug． 14 | 12 | Pheasant | Oct．18－Nov． 11 |  |
| Lake trout． |  |  | Iun，partridge | Closed |  |
| salmon | May 1－Aug． 31 | 2 | Buass，black | Oct．18－Nov． 11 |  |
| Bass <br> Muskellunge | July l－Nov． 30 | 25 | Trout | May 2－Sept． $7{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| Plke－perch | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 15-Apr. } 14 \\ & \text { May 1-Mar. } 14 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | Lake trout | Apr．1－Sept． $30 \dagger$ | 5 |
| Plickerel | Nay 1－Mar． 14 | 25 \＃ | Wall eyed plke sauger |  |  |
| Smelt | June 1－Mar． 31 |  | No．pike，pick＇l | Apr．1－Jan． 31 | $5{ }^{5}+$ |
| Virginia |  |  |  | May $25-\mathrm{NOV} .1$ |  |
| Deer | Nov．20－Jan． $5 \dagger \sigma^{\text {a }}$ | 1 | Catnsh | No closed season | 25 |
| Bear | Now．16－Jan． $1+$ | 1 | Sturgeon | No closed season |  |
| Fox <br> Rabblt | Noclosed season |  | Other panfish | No closed season | $25+$ |
| Squirrel | T．Nov．20－Jan． 20 | 135 | Wyoming |  |  |
|  | ［E．Nov．20－Jan． 20 | 15 | Deer | Local season $\dagger$ 万 |  |
|  | W．Nov．20－Jan． 5 | 20 | Moose | Local seasons ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 |
| Frouse | Nov．20－Jan． 5 |  | Elk | Local seasont ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Phasant | Nov．20－Jan． 5 | 8 | Benr | Local seasons |  |
| Turkey | Nov．20－Jan． 5 |  | Sheep | Local seasonst $0^{7}$ | I |
| Bass | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { W．June 20－Dec，} 31 .\end{array}\right.$ |  | Antelope | Local seasons $\dagger$ |  |
| Trout | Miay 1－Sept $15{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | Plieasant | Not set |  |
|  | （W．Same as bass |  | Brook trout | May 1－oct． 31 | 20 |
| Pike | （E．June l－Mar． 15 | 2 | er trout | May 1－Oct． $31+$ | 12 |
| Crapple | No closed season |  | Bras | May loct $31+$ | 0 |
| fream | No closed season | 25 | Whitensh | May 1－Oct． $31+$ | 0 |

## MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS

DO NOT HUNT ducks，geese，brant，coot，rails，gallinules，woodcock，or mourn－ ing dove until you have studied the laws on these birds issued in Neptember，1953， by the Fish and Wildhfe Service，U．S．Dept．of Interior，Chicaro 50，Illinois．The 1050 laws forbade the taking of any jacksnipe，Ross geese，or swan，and in sonie places，wood ducks，brant，snow geese，mourning dove，woodenck，and Canada geese．There is no point in trying to list here the very complicatcd seasons on ducks，geese，eto．Thiey are changed radically every year and as a rule shortened．

## New Game Laws

The following new game laws should be put in force at once：
Book agents may be killed from Oct．1st to Sept．1st；spring poets from March 1st to June 1st；scandal mongers from April 1st to Feb．1st；umbrella borrowers from Aug．1st to Nov．1st，and from Feb．1s to April 1st；while every man who accepts this almanac（k），but when the bill is presented，says，＂I never ordered it＂，may be killod on sight without reserve or relief from valuation or apprisoment，and buried， face downwards，without the benefit of the clergy．

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Disorders of the nose, may cause bad breath, more often than suspected. odor comlng from the nose. The very first tlme you use WHEL-NOZE your nasal passages open up, mucus goes ln a hurry, and coollng, soothing, miracle-like rclici is yours, and your breath is pure. You feel like living again! Send only $\$ 1.50$ for generous supply. ( 2 for $\$ 2.50$, 3 for $\$ 3.25$ ). No C.O.D. please. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded upon return of unused portion. Act now! Send for W゙EL-NOZE wlth Chlorophyll added today! DORENE CO. DEPT. F-51 BOX 795 CHICAGO 90, ILLINOIS


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## GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

|  | Proper age for first mating | Period of power of reproduction in years | No. of females for one male | Period of gestation and incribation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Shortest days | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | Longest days |
| Mare. | 3 yrs . | 10 to 12 |  | 325 | 336 | 352 |
| Cow. . | $18-24$ mos. | 12 to 15 | 20 to 30 |  |  |  |
| Bull. | 12-18 | 10 to 12 | 30 to 40 | 235 | 282 | 300 |
| Ewe. | 18 " |  |  | 145 | 147 | 152 |
| Ram. | 12-14 " | 7 | 35 to 45 | 145 | 14. | 152 |
| Sow. | 9 9 | ${ }^{8}$ |  | 110 | 114 | 120 |
| She Goar. | 9 18 | 8 8 | 8 to 12 | 147 |  |  |
| He Goat. | 18 . | 5 | 20 to 30 | 147 | 151 | 15.5 |
| Ass. | 3 yrs . | 10 to 12 |  | 356 | 367 | 378 |
| Jack. . . | $4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 12 to 15 | 20 to 30 | , | 367 | 378 |
| She Buffalo | 1S-24 mos. | 8 |  | 309 | 315 | 325 |
| Bitch. | 16-18 " | 8 |  | 58 | 63 | 67 |
| Dog. | 12-16 " | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| She Cat | 12 mos . | 6 |  | 58 | 60. | 64 |
| He Cat. | 12 " | 10 | 6 to 8 |  | 80. | 64 |
| Doe Rabbit.. | 6 " | 5 to 6 |  | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| Buck Rabbit. | 6 " | 5 to 6 | 30 |  |  | 3 |
| Cock | $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 5 to 6 | 12 to 18 |  |  |  |
| Ilen. . . |  | 5 to 6 |  | 19 |  | 24 |
| Turkey. . . . |  |  |  | 24 | 26 | 30 |
| Duck..... . |  |  |  | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Goose. . . . . |  |  |  | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| Pigeon... |  |  |  | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| Pea Hen. . . . |  |  |  | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| Guinea Hen. |  |  |  | 20 | 23 | 25 |
| Swan. ... |  |  |  | 40 | 42 | 45 |
| Hen or Duck's Egge. |  |  |  | 22 | 30 | 34 |

## REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University

|  | Reoccurs if not Bred (Days) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estry } \\ \text { incl. II } \end{gathered}$ | Cycle Period ays) | In Heat for |  | Usual Time of Ovulation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ave. | Range | Ave. | Range |  |
| Mare | 16 | 21 | 10-37 | $\begin{array}{r} 5-6 \\ \text { days } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1-37 \\ \text { days } \end{array}$ | 24-48 hours before end of estrus |
| Sow | 19 | 21 | 18-24 | $\stackrel{2-3}{\text { days }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1-5 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | Usually second day of estrus |
| Ewe | 15 | 16 | 14-20 | 30 hours | 20-42 hours | 1. hour before end of estrus |
| Goat | 19 | 20 | 12-25 | 36-48 hours | 20-80 hours | Near end of estrus |
| Cow | 20 | 19-20 | 16-24 | $\begin{aligned} & 16-20 \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8-30 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | 14. hours after end of estrus |
| Bitch | 180 | 24 |  | $\begin{gathered} 21-28 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Cat | 120 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3-12 \\ & \text { days } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## Tables of Measures

## Apothecarles

1 scruple=20 grains
1 dram=3 scruples
1 ounce $=8$ drams
1 pound $=12$ ounces

## Avolrdupols

1 pound=16 ounces
1 hundredweight=100 pounds
1 ton $=20$ hundredweight $=$

$$
2000 \text { pounds }
$$

1 long ton=2240 pounds

## Cuble Measure

1 cubic foot $=1728$ cubic lnehes
1 cubic yard=27 cu, feet
1 register ton (shipping measure) $=100$ cubic feet
1 U. S. shipping to $=40 \mathrm{cu}$. ft.
1 cord=128 cubic feet
1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts $=231$ cubic inches
1 imperial gal. $=1.20 \mathrm{U}$. S. gals. $=0.16$ cubic feet
1 board foot=144 cublc inches

## Dry Measure



## Linear Measnre

1 foot $=12$ inches
1 yard=3 feet
1 rorl $=51 / 2$ yards $=161 / 2$ feet
1 mile $=320$ rods= 1730 yards $=$ 5290 feet
1 nautical mile $=6080$ feet
1 knot=-1 nantical mile per hour
1 furlong $=1 / 3$ mile $=660$ feet $=$
$2 \because 0$ yards
1 league $=3$ miles $=24$ furlongs
1 fatlom $=2$ yards=6 feet
1 chain= 100 links= 22 yards
1 link=7.92 inches
1 hand=4 inches
1 span=9 inches

## Liquid Measure

4 gills $=1$ pint ( $O$. .)
2 pints 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal.)
63 gallons $=1$ hogshead (hhd.)
2 hogsheads=1 pipe or butt
2 pipes=1 tun

## Square Measure

1 square foot=144 square inches 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet 1 sq. rod $=301 / 4$ sq. yards= $27: 1 / 4$ sq. feet 1 acre $=160 \mathrm{sq}$. rods $=43 \stackrel{5}{6} 60 \mathrm{sg}$. ft. 1 sq . mile $=640$ acres= 102400 sq . rods 1 sq. rod=025 square links 1 sq . chain=16 square rods 1 acre $=10$ square chains

## Honsehold Measures

120 drops water $=1$ teaspoon
60 drops thick fluid $=1$ teaspoon
2 teaspoons $=1$ dessertspoon
3 tcaspoons $=1$ tablespoon
16 tablespoons=1 cup
1 cup=1/2 pt.
1 cup water $=1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$.
4 tablespoons flour $=1$ oz.
2 tablespoons butter $=\mathbf{1 0 z}$.
3 teaspoons soda-1/2 oz.
4 teaspoons baking powder= $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.
2 cups granulated sugar=1 lb.
$21 / 2$ cups confectioners sugar $=$ 1 lb .
$21 / 2 \mathrm{cnps}$ wheat flour $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$31 / 2$ cups whole wheat flour= 1 lb .
$21 / 2$ cups buckwheat flour $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$51 / 2 \mathrm{cups}$ coffee $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$61 / 2 \mathrm{cups}$ tea $=1 \mathrm{ib}$.
2 caps lard=1 1b.
2 cups butter $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups corn meal=1 lb.
2 cnps powdered sugar $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups brown sugar $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups raisins $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups currants $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$9 \mathrm{eggs}=1 \mathrm{lb}$.

## Troy

(Used in welghing gold, silver. jewels)
1 pennyweight $=24$ grains
1 ounce $=20$ penny weight
1 pound=12 ounces

## Metric

1 inch $=2.54$ centimeters
1 meter $=30.37$ inches
1 yard $=0.914$ meters
1 mile $=1609$ meters=
1.61 kllometers

1 sq . inch $=6.45 \mathrm{sq}$. cm.
1 su. yard=0. 54 sq . m.
1 sq, mile $=2.59 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{km}$.
1 acre二 0.40 heltars
1 cu . $\operatorname{yard}=0.76$ cubic meters
1 cu. meter $=1.31$ cubic yards
1 liter $=1.06 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S}$. liquid quarts
1 hektoliter $=100$ liters:
26.42 U. S. liquid gallons

1 U. S. liquid quart $=0.94$ liters
1 U. S. liquid gallon=3.76 liters
1 metric ton $=1000$ 末ilograms
1 kilogram=2.20 pounds
1 pound avoirdupois=
0.45 kilograms

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Choire of: SNAKE-ZEDRA DESIGN
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ORDER FROM MFR. AND SAVE
Colorful SNAKE AND ZEBRA DESIGN And LEOPARD. COWHIDE DESIGN. Can Be Used On Either Side. Water And Stainproof. Tailored With Side Grip Panels For Tight Fit. Sewn with NYLON
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Choice of SPLIT Or SOLID Front Seat Only \$2.98. Compiote Sel for Both Front \& REAR ONLY \$5.00. Specify Design Wanted. Make of Car And Seat Style. Enclose Payment And Save Postage Or Sent COD.

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## ALI, THME-

ALI, AMERECA VEGEIABLE SELECTION
Sprinkled aeross Amcrica in every climate zone and geographical area are some sixty "A11: Ameriea" gardens. Seedsmen, hortieulturists, and others contribute to these Eardens annually. Resident judges determine what awards, if any, are to be made to outstanding entries of the year.
"Royal Carpet" Alyssum and "Comanehe" I'etunia won the 1953 floral awards. "Chrysler Imperial" and "Ma Pcrkins" were choseu among the rose eutries. No vegetable was ehosen. However, the judges were asked to vote on their preferenees among all the resetable entry winners of previous years back to 1933 and as a result of this vote, a list of twelve "All Tinc-All America Selcetions" was announced on Jacuary 1, 1953. These are listed in the order of number of votes reeelved... make an excellent guide for anyone planning his or her backyard or farm garden.
Lima Bean, Fordhook 242.

Squash, Early Pro. lifie Straightncek.
Bect Perfeeted
Detroit.
Carrot, Imperator.
Radish, Cherry Belle. Snap Bean, Toperop. Cucumber, Early

Suncrop, Hybrld. Spinach, American. Tomato, Pritchard. Lettuee, Greatholus. Sweet Cormloehlef, Mybrid.
Cabbage, Chieftain, Savoy.
Sceds for these selections, and/or, the 1954 winners (announced Jan. 1, 1954), may be ordered from any rellable seeds. man.

## POSTAL RATES．－DOMESTIC

## July 10，1953：

These rates take into account certain increases effective Ocfober 1，1953，but the Bureau of Postoffice Operations odvises no assurance that odditional increoses voill not be legislated between now and Jan．1， 1954 －for the year 1954 on all clastes of mail．

First Class Matter may be forwarded from one Postoffce to another without addltional postage but other matter must have new postage．

LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS．－FIRST CLASS．
Letters and Wrltten and Sealed Matter， 3 cents for each ounce，local and non－local， except that drop letters are subject to 2 cents for each ounce when deposited for locai delivery at offices not having letter－carrier service，provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star－route carriers．
Postcards and Private Mailing Cards（not larger than $3^{9}$ 化 by 59 亿体）．
Government Postal Cards，each
Stamped 3 cent Envelopes，one， 4 cents； 25 smail， 87 cents； 25 large， 92 cents．
Business Reply Cards， 3 cents．Business Reply Envelopes， 4 cents each．

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS．－SECOND CLASS．

Entlre Newspapers or Magazines containing noticc of second class entry when mailed by public unsealed， 2 cents for 1 st two ounces， 1 cent each added ounce．Fourth Class Rate applies when it is lower than Second Class．

## MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS．－THIRD CLASS． <br> （Limit of weight 8 ounces．）

Merchandise，lncomplete coples of newspapers，printed and other mallable matter， unsealed， 2 cents for first two ounces， 1 cent for eacb addlional ounce．
Identlcal pleces of third－class matter may be mailed under permit in bulk lots of not less than elther 20 pounds or 200 pieces，at the rate of 14 cents a pound，or fraction thereof． In case of clrculars，miscellaneous printed matter，and merchandlse， 10 cents a pound，or fraction thereof，in the case of books or catalogs having 24 pages or more， seeds，plants，etc．，with a minimum charge of $11 / 2$ cents a plece in either carse．Apply to postmaster for permit．The buik mailing fee is $\$ 10$ per calendar year．
Minlmum charge for pieces of odd size or form， 3 cents．
Books，catalogues mailed in packages not exceeding 8 oz ．in welght（must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound，wlth at least 22 pages printed，seeds，cuttings， bulbs，roots，sclons and plants， 2 ounces or fraction 2 cents，each added ounce 1 the cents． Clrculars and other miscellaneous printed matter，also merchandise， 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each addltional ounce．Limit eight ounces．
Catalogs and Similar Prlnted Advertlsing Matter，in bound form having 24 or more pages，weighing over 8 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds．


Exception：1st or 2nd zone，where shortest reguiar mall route is 300 miles or more． third class rate applies．
Books： 8 cents for the first pound or fractlon thereaf and 4 cents for each additional pound or fractlon thereol－24 or more pages permanently bound，not to exceed 70 pounds in weight．May lnciude 1 or 2 pages only incidentai advertising
L1brary Books ： 4 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof－limit of weight 70 pounds－when sent by public ilbraries， organizations，or associations not organized for profit for delivery in 1st three zones or within state where mailed．

PARCEL POST．－FOURTH CLASS．
（For Zone consuit Post Office）
Everything over 8 ounces，inciuding books and printed matter，except．First Class and newspapers and other perlodicals entered as Second Class matter mailed by the publishers：－
Welght Limits： 72 lbs，and 100 inches combined length and girth－except between 1st Class postoftices（Postmaster has list）where liunits are：Iu zones I and 2， 40 libs． with 72 inch combined length and girth，otiler zones 20 lbs．and 72 inch comblned length and girth．Parcels over 84 but under 100 inches combined length and girth charged as 10 pounds．

| Weight in <br> Pounds | LOCAL | $\begin{aligned} & 1-2 \\ & \text { Up to } \\ & 150 \\ & \text { mlles } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 150 \text { to } \\ 300 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 300 \\ 600 \\ \text { miles } \\ \text { mile } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 600 \text { to } \\ 1000 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 1000 \text { to } \\ 1400 \\ \text { miles } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 7 1400 to 1800 miles | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \text { Over } \\ 1800 \\ \text { mlies } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \＄0．18 | \＄0．23 | 80.23 | 80.24 | 80.26 | \＄0．28 | \＄0．30 | \＄0．32 |
| 2 | ． 20 | ． 27 | ． 29 | ． 31 | ． 36 | ． 40 | ． 46 | ． 51 |
| 3 | ． 21 | ． 31 | ． 34 | ． 38 | ． 45 | ． 52 | ． 61 | ． 69 |
| 4 | ． 23 | ． 35 | ． 39 | 45 | ． 54 | ． 76 | .76 | .87 105 |
| 5 | ． 24 | ． 39 | ． 44 | ． 52 | ． 63 | ． 76 | ． 91 | 1.05 |
| 6 | ． 26 | ． 43 | ． 49 | ． 59 | ． 73 | ． 88 | 1.06 | 1.23 |
| 7 | ． 27 | 47 | ． 54 | ． 66 | ． 82 | 1.00 | 1.22 | 1.41 |
| 8 | ． 29 | ． 51 | ． 60 | ． 73 | ． 91 | 1.12 | 1.37 | 1.59 |
| 9 | ． 30 | ． 55 | ． 65 | ． 80 | 1.00 | 1． 24 | 1.52 | 1.77 |
| 10 | ． 32 | ． 59 | ． 70 | ． 87 | 1.10 | 1.36 | 1.67 | 1.95 |
| 11 | 1.33 | ． 63 | ． 75 | ． 93 | 1.19 | 1.48 | 1.82 | 2.13 |
| 12 | ． 34 | ． 67 | ． 80 | 1.00 | 1.28 | 1.60 | 1.98 | 2.31 |
| 13 | ． 36 | ． 71 | ． 85 | 1.07 | 1.37 | 1.72 | 2.13 | 2.49 |
| 14 | ． 37 | ． 75 | ． 90 | 1.14 | 1.47 | 1.84 | 2.28 | 2.67 |
| 15 | ． 39 | ． 79 | ． 96 | 1.21 | 1.56 | 1.96 | 2.43 | 2.85 |
| 16 | ． 40 | ． 83 | 1.01 | 1.28 | 1.65 | 2.08 | 2.58 | 3.03 |
| 17 | ． 42 | ． 87 | 1.06 | 1.35 | 1.74 | 2.20 | 2.74 | 3.21 |
| 18 | ． 43 | ． 91 | 1.11 | 1.42 | 1.84 | 2． 44 | 3.89 | 3.39 |
| 19 | ． 45 | ． 95 | 1.16 | 1.49 | 1.93 | 2.56 | 3.19 | 3.75 |
| 20 | ． 46 | ． 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

（Contlnued on Page 98）

## POSTAL RATES (Continued from Page 97) <br> SPECIAL CLASSES. - DOMESTIC MAIL.

Spectal Delivery: First Class Mail: Each piece under 2 ibs.-20c; over 2 up to 10- 35 s ; over $10 \mathrm{lbs}-50 \mathrm{c}$.
Parcel Post: Up to $2 \mathrm{lbs} .-35 \mathrm{c}$; over 2 up to $10-45 \mathrm{c}$; over $10 \mathrm{lbs} .-60 \mathrm{c}$.
Speclal Handilng: Parcel Post only: Up to 2 lbs .- 15 c ; over 2 lbs . up to $10-20 \mathrm{c}$; over $10 \mathrm{ibs},-25 \mathrm{c}$.
(This service expedites mall but does not include speclal delivery.)
Registered Mail: 30 c minimum; up to $\$ 5.00$ indemnity- 40 c ; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 25.00$ 55 c ; over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-65 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 75.00-75 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 75.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-85 \mathrm{c}$.
There are special surcharges when declared values exceed indemnities-see local Postmaster about these.
Insured Mail: Third and Fourth Class Oniy: Indemnity up to $\$ 5.00-5 c$; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 10.00-10 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 10.00$ up to $\$ 25.00-15 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-20 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-30 \mathrm{c}$.
C.O.D.: Indemnitles up to $\$ 5.00$, reglstered or not- 30 c ; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 10.00-$ Registered 80 c , Non Reg. 40 c ; over $\$ 10.00 \mathrm{up}$ to $\$ 25.00-\mathrm{Reg}$. $\$ 1.10$, Non Reg. 60c: over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-$ Reg. $\$ 1.10$, Non Reg. $70 c$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-$ Reg. \$1.40, Non Reg. 90e.
Money Orders: Limit for each is One Hundred Dollars. If amount of money order is from 1c to $\$ 5.00$ the fee is 10 c ; from $\$ 5.01$ to $\$ 10.00$ the fee is 15 c ; from $\$ 10.01$ to $\$ 50.00$ the fee is 25 c; from $\$ 50.01$ to $\$ 100.00$ tbe fee is 35 c .

## AIR MAIL: On United States Continent

Letters: Slx cents per ounce. Postals four cents eacb
Alr Mail Parcel Post (Correspondence may be included in paciage). Weight limits and sizes same as Surface Mall.

|  | ZONES |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | $4,2,3$ | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 8 oz. un to 1 pound | $\$ 0.60$ | 80.65 | $\$ 0.70$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 0.80$ |
| Each added pound | .48 | .50 | .56 | .64 | .72 | .80 |

## POSTAL RATES.-FOREIGN

Letters.-For the places in the following list the postal rate is 3 cents each ounce or fraction. For all other foreign destinations, 5 cents first ounce and 3 cents each additlonal ounce or fraction: Agrentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republlc, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republlc), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Salvador, E1; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Venezuela.
Post Cards. - Single post cards for places enumerated above 2 cents. Single post card for ail other forelgn destlnations 3 cents. Maximum size $6 \times 41 / 4$ inches, minimum size $4 \times 23 / 4$ inches.
Printed Matter.- $11 / 2$ cents for eacb two ounces or fraction tbereof.
Eight-ounce Merchandlse Packages.-Packages of mercbandilse welghing 8 ounces or less, for the countries named in the table above, except the Philippines, 2 cents for each 2 ounces. Do not seal. Mark-"May be Opened for Inspectlon."
Small Packets.-Three cents for each 2 ounces, with a minlmum charge of 15 cents per packet. Limit of welght: 2 pounds, 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same as for letters. (Inquire at main office or classiffed stations for list of countries wbich accept small packets and mailing instructions.)
Parcel Post:-Baste rate 45c first pound, 22 c each additional pound to which add also 31 c for $1 \mathrm{lb} . ; 63 \mathrm{e}$ for 5 lbs .; $\$ 1.03$ for 10 lbs ; $\$ 1.83$ for 20 lbs ; $\$ 3.43$ for 40 lbs .

## AIR MAIL: U.S. (Outside Continent) AND FOREIGN

A. 6 cents: (Per ounce) Canada, Mexico: Armed Forces or Clvilian personnel witb Army or Navy Postoffice addresses Continental United States, Alaska, Caual Zone. Cantou Island, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and U. S. Virgin Islands.

Aa. Postals and Post Cards:-4 cents eacb.
B. 8 cents: Cubs $08-1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.
C. 10 cents: Central and South America. West Indies, Brltish and French Gulana, British Honduras, Surinam and Bermuda. 10 - $1 / 2$ ov.
D. 15 cents: Great Britain, Eurone nnd other Islands in waters around it, U.S.S.R., Vatican City, Algeria, Egypt, Iceland, Libya, Morocco, Tunis, Turkey .15-3/2 oz.
E. 25 cents: All other localities $.25-1 / 2$ oz.

Weight limit is $4 \mathrm{lbs} ., 6 \mathrm{oz}$. except: Canada, 60 lbs.
F. Air-letter sheets, 10 cents eacb to any foreign country, on sale at all postoffces.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE
Because of the varying rates and conditions, as well as frequent changes, applicable to foreign countries, it is important that a qualified postal employee bandle parcel post transactions. Weight limits vary from 11 to 44 lbs.

1. Commerclal Papers, Printed Matter, etc., Samples (Unsealed)
From U. S. to:
First 2 oz.
England
France
$\$ 0.41$
Belgium
.42
.42
.45
.45
.52
Ea. Add'l 20 oz.

Italy
$\$ 0.20$
.21

Sweden
Egypt
.24
2. Parcel Post

First 4 oz. Ea. Add'1 4 oz.
$\$ 1.00$
$\$ 0.41$
1.22
.44
.43
.98 . 43
$\begin{array}{rr}1.08 & .50 \\ .85 & .49\end{array}$
1.35

ANNUAL TREE GROWTH If you own a young forest of mixed hard and soft wood trees averaging six feet in height, similar to that of David Cook at Stephentown, New York, you will find that year in, year out, barring jears of very severe drought, those young trees would be turning in something like a $30 \%$ or twenty inch growth. some, like hard maples, might be producing only $15 \%$ at ten foot lieiglit but others, like the 3 foot gray birch, would run as high as 60\%. Valuable soft woods such as red pine and balsam fir at 7 feet would be producing about $20 \%$ growth.
Cook's actual 1910 figures : name of the tree, height at leginning of growing season, length of its growing season, and inches it grew are given in that order.
Red Pine, 7 ft., 61 days, 17.5 inches.
Pitch Pine, $4.5 \mathrm{ft} ., 59$ days, $13 . \overline{\mathrm{in}}$ in.
IBalsain Fir, 7 ft., 65 days, 18.5 in.

Hard Maple, 10 ft , 35 days, 1.5.75 in.

Jack Pine, 9 ft., 59 days, 32 in. Fur. Larch, 7 ft., 101 days, 35.75 in .

Tan. Larch, $8 \mathrm{ft} ., 99$ days, 38.75 in.

White Spruce, $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 66$ days, 18.25 in.

Norvay Spruce, 5 ft., 53 days, $20.7 . \overline{i n}$.
Donglas Fir, 7 ft., 72 days, 17.25 in.

White Cedar, 2 ft., 101 days, 11.75 in .

Red Oak, 9 ft., 37 days, 27 in. W'lite Ash, 5 ft., 35 days, 12.73 in.
Balsam Poplar, 3 ft ., 76 days, 10.2. in .

Aspon, j ft., 68 days, 16 in. Gray. Birch, 3 ft., 86 days, $221 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.

## When Vour Cirill Hriend says "YOU NIED WOME REP"

## Take a eooster Tablet

 You Get an Amazing Pick-Me-UpAnd if you don't have natural desire for fun due to normal fatigue, just take a BOOSTER tablet ${ }^{\text {n }}$ normal the WONDERFUL PICK. ME UP for you get back IN THE MOOD-READY "TO GO", by temporarily relieving your normal fatteue. Best of all. BOOSTER doesn't let you down is niedically PARMFUL AFTER.EFFECTS follow the diratly Pure, of course, you should how to use Booster for Most that tell you RESULTS. "TTRY ROF MOST DELGHTFUL them,', writes William H. Browne, Sr., San Antinio, Tex., a Boostert user. So don't risk spoiling what can easily be the best part of your life just because yourre feeling low due SWELL-"ON TOP OFTHE BOOSTER, and FEEL JULL-"ON TOP OF THE WORLD.'
in cash, money-order and address with $\$ 1$ in cash, money-order, or check. Pay postman small balance of only $\$ 2$ when he dellvers your BIG 30 -day-size bottle of BOOSTER tab. lets, sent you in a plain Dackage marked per. GUARANTEE Use BOOSTER for 10 -days on thls GUARANTEE: If not completely DELIGHTED with results-if BOOSTER doesn't do what wo Said it will For rou-retum unused tablets. YOUR FULL PURCHASE PRICE WILL BE SENT RIGHT BACK TO YOU BY AIR-MAIL (SAVE 63c by sending full price of $\$ 3$ in cash. money-order. or check when of $\$ 3$ in Us. Because then WE PAYall postage charges.)
PERSONAL FORMULA CO.. 65 W . 37 th ST.
DEPT,ISE NEW YORK 18. N. Y. 10 1953, P F COI

## GORDON'S MASTITIS REMEDY

for cattle. Safe. Sure. Economical. No fussing with syringes or solutions. Just instill contents of tube in affected quarter.

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W. G. INNERST, Cortland, N. Y.
 ILLUSTRATED COMIC BOOKLETS THE KIND MEN LIKEI THE GIRLS LIKE 'EM TOO!! (VEST POCKET SIZE) They are loaded with rare cartoons. Full of FUN and HUMOR. 20 DIFFERENT booklets sent for $\$ 1$ in sealed wrapper. No C.O.D.
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AMEN
Amen is an ancient He brew word meaning True, Faithful, and Certain. It is translated as "Verily" in the Gospels. See I Corinthians, XIV, 16.

or Open Leg Sores, send away at once for FREE Booklet "THE LIEPE METHODS FOR HOME USE." Tells all about this 40 -year-old method, praised and endorsed by thousands. Liepe Methods. Dept. 405 3250 N. Green Bay Ave., Milkwaukee, WIsconsin embarrassing warts-leaves skin smooth and beautiful. No pain-horny growths dry up. Results guaranteed or money back. Sorry no C.O.D.'s. Mail only $\$ 1.00$ today for prompt, post paid shipment. TRAW, Dept. OF5, Martin Ave., Clifton, N. J.

## USE THIS ALMANAC ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.A.

The times given on the left hand calendar pages (12 to 34) are calculated (every astronomer must have some starting place) exactly for the latitude ( 42 deg. 22 min. north) and longitude of Bosion and in EASTERN STANDARD TLME which is the time of the 75th meridian West of Greenwich, England.

To overeone the difficulties of presenting one almanac which shali be useful not only for the spot where the astronomer is standing but also for other places, it has been customary to present thrce or four extra latitude columns - which at best give but a small measure of the desired accuracy. The Old Farmer's Almannac adopted a uniquc, copyrighted system of its own some years ago whereby the times as given may be corrected for wherever you happers to live by the use of the Almanac Data tables on pages 104 and 105.

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (12-34) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalised letter of the alphabet. Turning to pages 104 and 105 you will find columns for each of these letters as well as a number of cities listed. If you live in one of those cities, simply read off the minus or plus number of ininutes in the column under the alphabetical letter and eorrect the times given on pages 12-34.

If your city is not listed, choose two cities within the same time zone as your locality which lie on either side of your town. Interpolate between the corrections figures given for each key letter for each of these cities respectively and enter the result for your town below. The net figures resulting from this modification will be those to use in correcting the Almanac figures for Boston to get the standard times for your town.

For example, to find the corrections for Peoria, Ill., one finds that Peoria lies about halfway betwecn Indianapolis and Des Moines. Thus the eorrection for the key letter "A", at Peoria would .ie about halfway between those given in the table for Indianapolis and Des Moines ( +12 and +34 respectively) and would be about +23 . Or, by way of a second illustration, Concord, N. H., lies about one-eighth of the way from Portland, Me., to Pittsburgh, Pa., and the correction for the key letter "O" would lie about one-eighth of the way from the correction for Portland $(+2)$ to that for Pittsburgh $(+29)$ and would be +5 .

|  | $A$ $B$ <br> $m$ m | C | D E <br> m m | F | G | H | I | J $\mathrm{m} /$ | K | L | M m | N m | O | P | Q m | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YOUR TOWN Lat. Lo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

Sunrise and Sunset. The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 11 are read direetly from eolumns 4 and 6 on page is The key letters adjacent to these times, in columns 5 and 7, are indices to the table on pagc 104 whercby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted in to those for other key cities, to pit:-

BOSTON
Sunrise
Key Letter

Sunset
Key letter
5.10 A.M.E.S.T. G

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sunrise (Boston) 5.10 A.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column G, page 105) $+: 38$ Sunrise (Pittsburgh) 5.48 A.M.E.S.T. Sunset (Boston) 6:21 P.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column K, page 105) $+: 33$ Sunsct (Pittsburgh) $\overline{6.54 \text { P.M.E.S.T. }}$

Sun Fast. The column headed "Suu Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by a properly afjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 11 sun time in Boston will be 15 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, Che "Sun Fast" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column I of the table on page 104 or 105.

Length of Day. The figures in the column headed "Iength of Dav" give directly the length of time the Sun will be ahove the horizon at Boston. The lengtl of day in other loealities is found by subtracting the time of sunrise from that of sunset for each locality. (See Sunrise and Surset above.)

BOSION
Length of day $\quad 13 \mathrm{~h} 11 \mathrm{~m}$ (From calendar
page 18, April 11.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sunset (Pittsburgh) 6.54 P.M.
Sunrise (Pittsburgh) $5.48 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$.

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that the constant additional correction taken from Column $\$$ on pages 104,105 must be applied.

BOSTON
Moonset
Key letter

April 11
Page 18

PITTSBURGH
Moonrise (Boston) 2:00 A.M.
Correction (Col-
uman $M$, page 105) $+: 31$
Correction (Col-
umn 7 , page 105) $+: 01$
Moonrise (Pittsburgh) 2:32 A.M.,E.S.T.

Moon Souths. The time the moon souths in Boston is converted to the tine it is due south in a locality other than Boston hy applying the appropriate correotions from Coluinns I and on page 104.

BOSTON
Moon souths
7:24 P.M., E.S.T.
PITTSBURGH
Moon souths
(Boston) $7: 24$ P.M.

April 11
Page 18
Correction (Col-
umn 1, page 105) $\quad+: 35$
Correction (Col-
umn 3) page 105) $+: 01$
Moon souths (Pittsburgh) 8:00 A.M., E.S.T.
The other information concerning the Moon contaned on the left hand Almanai pages applies without correction throughout the United States.

Risings and Settings of the Planets. The times of the rising and setting of the naked eye Planets with the exception of Mercury are given for Boston in the table on page 5. The procedure for converting these times to those of other locailties follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given on page 100.

Dawn and Dark. The approximate times dawn will break and dark descend are found by applying the length of twilight taken from the tahle below to the times of sunrise and sunset given on the calendar pages. The latitude of the locality determines the column of the table from which the length of twilight is to be selected.

BOSTON April 11
(Latitude $\left.42^{\circ} 22^{\prime} \mathrm{N}.\right)$
Suntise
5:10 A.M.

$\frac{1: 39}{$|  3:31 A.M.E.S.T.  |
| :--- |
|  6:21 P.M.  |}$=$.

Sunset
Add length of twilight

1:39
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Latitude $40^{\circ} 26^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.)
Subtract length of twilight (Column 4 of table)

Dark descends *
8:00 P.M.E.S.T.

## LENGTH OF TWILIGHT

Subtract from time of sunrise for dawn.
Add to time of sunset for dark.

| Latitude | $\begin{gathered} 25^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 30^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 36^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 42^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 47^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 49^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| Jan. 1 to Apr. 11 | 120 | 126 | 133 | 142 | 150 |
| Apr. 11 to May 3 | 123 | 128 | 139 | 151 | 201 |
| May 3 to May 15 | 126 | 134 | 147 | 202 | 222 |
| May 15 to May 26 | 129 | 138 | 152 | 213 | 242 |
| May 26 to July 23 | 132 | 143 | 159 | 227 |  |
| July 23 to Aug. 4 | 129 | 138 | 152 | 213 | 242 |
| Aug. 4 to Aug. 15 | 126 | 134 | 147 | 202 | 222 |
| Aug. 15 to Sept. 6 | 123 | 128 | 139 | 151 | 204 |
| Sept. 6 to Dec. 31 | 120 | 126 | 133 | 142 | 150 |

## WEATHER TABLE, <br> For foretelling the Weather through all the lunations of each year, forever.

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the eartl, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will zuost probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.
This weather table will answer very well for anywhere in the United States. It is taken from the 1849 issue of The Old Farmer's Almanac and was widely used before the advent of the Weather Burcau.

The weather forecasts as given on the right hand pages of the Farm Calendars on pages 13 through 35 are strictly for Boston and East of the Hudson River. These forecasts contain elements which rise in the proximity of this region to the sea and to the paths of tropical storms. The application of these forecasts to iniddle western, western, and southern regions will not bring any reasonable degree of accuracy. However, for a rough rule of thumb if you insist on using the forecast on pages 13-35, you may subtract one day for each time zone West of the Hudson to compensate for the Easterly path of continental stormis. For every hundred niles north or south of 42 degrecs latitude, add a five degree temperature (colder if north, warmer if south) differential and for every 1000 feet above sea level consider your locality as five degrees cooler than the weather as given.

WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE

| Moon | Tinue of Change | In Suminer | In Winter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From Midnight to 2 A.M. | Fair | Hard frost, unless wind be S. or W. |
| If the new moon, 1st quarter, fullmoon, or last quarter happens. | From 2 A.M. to 4 A.M. | Cold, with frequent showers | Snow and stormy |
|  | From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M. | Rain | Rain |
|  | From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. | Wind and Rain | Stormy |
|  | From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. | Changeable | Cold Rain if wind be W.; Snow if E . |
|  | From 10 A.M. to Noon | Frequent Showers | Cold \& high wind. |
|  | From Noon to 2 P.M. | Very rainy | Snow or rain. |
|  | From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. | Changeable | Fair \& mild. |
|  | From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. | Fair | Fair. |
|  | From 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fair-if wind } \\ & \text { N.W. Rain-if } \\ & \text { S. or S.W. } \end{aligned}$ | Fair \& frosty if wind N. or N.E.: Rain or snow if wind S. or S.W. |
|  | From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. | Same as from 6 | M. to 8 P.M. |
|  | From 10 P.M. to Midnight | Fair | ir \& fror |

Observations. - 1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter are to midnight, the fairer will it be during the next seren days.
2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.
3. The nearer to midday, or noon, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.
4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.
5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.
6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

The above table was originally formed by Dr. Herschell, and is now published with some alteralions founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.

## TO THE WEATHER-WISE

Dr. Foster, of Bruges, who is well known as a meteorologist, declares that, by journats of the weather kept by his grandfather, father, and himself, ever since 1767, to
 twenty days have been wet and windy, in nineteen cases out of twenty.

## TIDE CORRECTIONS

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences in accordance with the sign given to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Pier). Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by an*, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio.


Example: The figures for Full Sea in Columns 11 and 12 of the left hand Almanac pages 12-34 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in 13 oston Harbor. The heights of tbese tides are glven on the right hand pages 13-35. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures-upper for the morning-and lower for the evening. Since Culf ports are not beset with the tidal problems of ports on the open ocean, the conversion of the times of the tides at Boston to those of Miami is given by way of illustration.

See page 18, column 11.

High Tide (from page 18) 10.15 P.M.E.S.T. April 16

| High tide (Boston) | 10.15 P.M. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Correction above | $\underline{3.00}$ |
| High tide (Miami) | 7.15 A.M.E.S.T. |
| Helght (Miami) | 2.9 fect. |

Helght (Miami)
(9.5 x 0.3 )
Your town (interpolate between nearest two in your time zone) SUBTRACT OR ADD these minutes to Almanac times given (pages 12-34).
 $11+1+11111+1+1++++1+1+++1+1++10$

 $+++++++111++++1++++1++++++1+++++++1+++++$
 $\pm+\underset{+}{ }++++1+++++1++++{ }^{2}+1++++7+++1++++1+++++$






 $+++1+++++1+++++1++++1++++1+++++++1+1+++++$


 $+++\mid+++++1+++++++++11++++1++++++++1+1+++++$


 $+++1+++++1++++1+++++\mid 1++++1+++++1+1+1+1+++++$




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## GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

Aph. - Aphelion . . . Ilanet revolving about Sun reaches point in its orbit fart hest away from the sim.
Apo. - Apogee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit farthest from Earth.
Conj. - conjunction. . . moment of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies:
deciination (sec top leit hand calendar pagcs) ... measure of angular distance any celestial objeot lies perpendicularly north or south of celestial equator. Exactly analogons to terrestrial latitude. OF.i gives declination at time each day the sun is due south.
Dominical Letter . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Eclipse, annular . . . when sunlight shows around the Moon during the eclipse.
Eclipse, lunar . . . npposition of fun and Moon with moon at or near node.
Eclipse, solar . . . conjunction of Sun and Moon with Moon at or ncar node.
Ecliptic . . . that circle in which the plane of the orbit of the Earth about the Sun would if extencled cut the celestial sphere - or the apparent path of the Sun in the sky in a y ear due to the Earth's revolution about the Sun each year.
E1. - elongation . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar svstem from the Sun as seen from the Earth.
Epact . . . used in reckouing ecclesiastical calendars, age of calendar moon Jan. 1.
Eq. . . . equator.
Equinox, autumnal . . . Sun passes from northern to southern hemisphere. Fall.
Equinox, vernai . . . sun passes from southern to northern hemisphere. Spring.
Full Sea (Morn and Eve) . . the time the ticle is high in the morning and in the evening at Commonwealth Pier, Boston. A correction table in the OFA also adjusts this time for other places. (Sce page 10.3)
Gr. E1. . . . greatest elongation.
Golden Number . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Inf. - Inferior . . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.
Julian Period. . . First year was 4713 B.C. Its length is 7980 years.
Moon's Age. . . average time elapsing betwecn new moons (max. 291/2 days). Calculated when Monn is due South.
(D) First Quarter . . inoon in quadrature East or one half of the side of the ruoon toward the earth is illuminated.
(O) Full Moon . . . moon reaches npposition.
(G) Last Quarter . . . moon in quadrature West.
( ) New Moon . . Sun and Moon in conjunction.
Moon Rise and Set . . as used in the OFA apply only to risings and settings between sunsct and sunrise.. or during the night.
Moon Runs High or Low . . . day of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.
Moon Souths . . . Moon exactly above South point of obscrver's horizon.
Occultations . . . eclipses of Stars by the Moon.
Opposition . . . time when Sun, and IIoon or Planet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elongation 180 degrees).
O.S. - Old Styie... was when calendar was eleven days "out of whack." In September, 1752 , the 3rd was reckoned as the 14 th, to make present calendar.
Peri. - Perigee . . . MIonn reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.
Peri. - Perihelion . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to siun.
R.A. - Right Ascension . . . the measure Eastward along the celestial equator of any celcstial body from the vernal equinox to the point where the circle which passes through the object perpendicular to the celestial equator intersects the latter.
Rain . . drops large enough to splatter on the old man's bald head.
Roman Indiction . . . used in reokning ccclesiastical calcndars.
Snow . . . when a cat's tracks are visible on the barn roof.
Solar Cycle . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Solstice, Summer . . . point at which the Sun is farthest north of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropic of Cancer. Beginning of Summer.
Solstice, Winter . . limit of Sun's journey south of the celestial equator, passing pverhead on the Tropics of Capricorn. Beginning of Winter.
Star, Evening . . . above horizon at Sunset.
Star, Mornlng . . . above horizon at Sunrise.
Stat. - stationary . . . when the apparent movement of a Planet against the background of Stars stops-just before same comes to opposition.
Sunrise and Sunset . . . visible rising and setting of Sun's upper limb across the unobstructed horizon of an obscryer whose eyes are 15 fcet above ground level.
Sun Fast . . . the times given in this column must be subtracted from your Sun Dial to arrive at the correct time.
Sup. - Superior . . . Superior Conjunction is when the Sun is between the Planet and the Earth.
Twilight . . berins or ends when stars of the sixth magnitude disappear or appear at the Zenith - or the Sin is appr. 18 degrees below the horizon.
Underground Moon . . one which changes its phases between 12 M. and 1 A.MI.

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manac would be much appreciated．

1．Investigate
2．Carpet
3．Nightshade
4．Dawage

ANSWERS TO OLD－FASHIONED PUZZLES ON PAGE 82
1．Scissors．2．It is an outside wrap．3．A gun．4．When his wig is unpaid for．5．They need to be strapped．6．When it is filed．7．When it is bound to a pier．8．A law－suit．

1．Nowhere．2．To－morrow．3．A crown．

Conundrums Riddles

## Anagrams

5．Carnet
6．Maypole
7．Dogmatism
8．Damage

9．Butterfy
10．Over－plus
11．Farewell

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## Cypher Contest Winners

Winners of the contest announced page 110 of the 1953 OFA are Miss A. K. Marshanl, New York City (1st), 1uuth Boss, N. Scituate, R.I. (2nd), Carrle Irons, Manchester. Ct. (Third). The cypher 72-2-2 referred to Page 72, second advertisement, second line of ad.

For this year, the money goes (1st, $\$ 25.00-2$ nd, $\$ 15.00-3 \mathrm{rd}, \$ 5.00$ ) for the best one line rhyme to the solution of Cypher 73-A1)3-1. Contest closes Aug. 15. 1954. No entries returned . . . all become property of lankee, lnc. Case of tie place moncy lumped and divided. Starf of YANKEE final judge. Wimers announced 1955 OHA. Address Cypher Contest, Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H.

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Welcame Friend! You'll like the peaceful reloxotian that gaes with country living here in the Manodnock Region. Eoch of the faur seasans has a different affering in a setting af White Villages, Mauntoin Views and Lokes. Far a lifetime, you'll enjay your hame and the cammunity activities you've olways wanted.

If yau wish ta lacate a business ar a plont here, there are chaice sites and willing warkers avoilable.

We hove a free picture boak entitled MAKE YOUR NEXT HOME IN THE MONADNOCK REGION. You'll enjoy it, sa drap o line fa: -
Daniel F. Eneguess, Executive Secretary

## MONADNOCK REGION ASSOCIATION

BOXL, PETERBOROUGH,N. H.

## CHAIR CANE

Long selected Superfine, $\$ 3.15$; Finefine, \$3.25; Fine, $\$ 3.50$; Mediunı, $\$ 4.00$; Common, $\$ 4.50$ per hank. Fine woven cane webbing, $\$ 1.50$ square foot.
Flat and oval reeds, $\$ 1.95$ per pound. All postpaid. Instruction Sheet.

## GOCART SHOP

R-586 Pleasant St., New Bedlord, Mass.
in no present danger of being overfished. Herring, near Eng-land-Redfish and cod near America-are examples. World fish production is about $20,000,000$ tons. per year- $80,000,000$ tons are entirely possible.

It took from 1946 until 1953 to get 12 nations to ratify this Overfishing Convention . . . but ratify it they did.

## On beautiful Cape Ann

## Annisquam (Gloucester), Mass.

A small gracious Inn in quaint, unspoiled Annisquam, off the main highway, surrounded by country and seashore. Verandas overlooking the sea. Fine private bathing beach. Good food. Rates from $\$ 50$ a week with meals. Excellent train service from Boston. Churches nearby. Open late June to early September.


Sure death to germs, infection and uncleanliness, Sylpho Nathol has been New England's own family disinfectant since 1884. Guards family health . . . keeps your home and farm hygienically fresh and resistant to germs. Simply use two tablespoons to a pail of water. A little goes a long way.

## SYLPHO NATHOL

protects YOUR HOME

cleans minor cuts and bruises. Keeps sickrooms fresh and clean. Sanitizes floors, walls, sinks, basements and cellars, trash barrels and garbage cans. Banishes flies and odors.

##  <br> SYLPHO NATHOL relieves <br> YOUR LIVESTOCK

. . . repels lice, fleas, ticks, maggots, mange. Use to treat animal cuts, bruises, sores, barbed-wire injuries. Helps protect livestock from germ-caused diseases.

## SYLPHO NATHOL sunitizes <br> YOUR BARNS


... waterers, feeders, brooder equipment, dropping pans, hatcheries, walls, nest boxes, floors. Spray manure piles, barns, dairies, tie-ups, pens, hog houses, calving stalls, hutches, mangers, partitions, maternity pens.

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The Sulpho-Napthol Co., 50 Oliver Bldg., Boston, Mass.


Tele-Photo by A. Anable, Jr.



OKLAHOMA OAT HARVESTERS
Photo by I
(Left) CLAMDIGGERS, OCEAN PARK, ME.


## The Most Beautiful Fence Ever Made

Solid fence of hewn chestnut. Easy to put up. Posts readynotched. Rails fitted. No need to stain or paint. Weathers to a beautiful finish. 10 ft . sections.

2 Rail ........ $\$ 4.50$ per section
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gve you sce the offlee of Vankee, Ine., where this Almanac is published, at Dublin, the day of our Town's Bicentennial Celebration. Here we also publish YANFEE 'oe every month contalning the now famous Romantic American Legend Serles; Columns; beautlful photos; important - interesting articles, photographs and nts; EACLUSIVLLY ours, these do not appear elsewhere. Trial offer of avallable to you for Onc Dollar for slx months-check, money order, or - love VANKEE, thousands do. Address: YANKEE, Inc., Dublin,

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Cleans thoroughly, safely

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Brush your teeth regularly with bicarbonate of soda (baking soda). It's the most economical tooth powder you can use . . . cleans your teeth thoroughly, safely.

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- Soothe insect bites and poison ivy
- Relieve pain of sunburn and minor burns
- Make a good mouthwash or gargle
- Ease cold distress with lemon and soda
- Relieve distress of acid indigestion
- Clean and sweeten refrigerator
- Remove film from glass coffeemakers
- Smother kitchen and auto fires
- Make lighter-textured cakes, biscuits
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- Clean and sweeten vacuum bottles


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[^0]:    Sire, it is well with me, is well, indeed,
    Here where Thy mantle of the shining air
    Stirs with Thy presence, where the flower and weed
    Brush at the boot, reminding who is there:
    Most near, most high, around me everywhere.
    Thy mercies, Thy strong love, for my great need.

[^1]:    WRIST WATCII
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